THE 'COPPER SCROLL' BIBLE

- A Match Made in Heaven -

GOLD

Adam

Copper Scroll

777 days

Essenes

Noah

π

Treasures

Copper Scroll

$3x60x2=360$

905 years

Lamech

Dead Sea

12,960

Essenes

905 years

$609 \times 9 = ?$

Copper Scroll

Old Testament

MICHAEL HEARNS

The "Copper Scroll" Bible

A Match Made in Heaven

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Introduction

A puzzling discovery was made in a cave by the Dead Sea in 1952 when a copper scroll was unearthed. Unlike the other Dead Sea scrolls with their religious doctrine, the copper scroll listed sixty four locations where vast quantities of gold and silver treasures were buried. The amount of treasures listed on the scroll would be worth billions of dollars today and therein lay another baffling mystery. The Dead Sea scrolls were attributed to the Essenes and they were a Jewish sect who lived in abject poverty without any trappings of wealth. Some biblical scholars dismissed the notion of real treasures and expressed the view that the lists of gold and silver caches were just folklore myth. However, the dangling carrot of gold and silver treasures led to archaeological expeditions with pioneers who tried to identify the various locations of the buried fortune. But it was like looking for the end of the rainbow because the descriptions of the sites were too vague to identify and thus not even a coin was unearthed.

The copper scroll has been the subject of meticulous scrutiny by scholars and sleuths alike for over sixty years and every possible theory about the origins and validity of the treasures has been well vented. It was held by some commentators that such a vast quantity of treasures could only have come from the temple in Jerusalem. But there was no record that any treasures were saved by the Jews when the temple was destroyed by the Romans in the year 70 CE. It was puzzling therefore why devout clerics would have devised this treasure list of enormous wealth for it was just not in keeping with our perceptions of righteous holy men like the Essenes.

The descriptions on the scroll were intriguing for they were in vague generalities, which made the locations impossible to identify. For instance, here is just one description of a hiding place: "*In the cave which is next to the fountain opposite the end house, dig six cubits: six jars of silver.*"[1] The cave could have been anywhere from Israel to Egypt, Turkey or even Saudi Arabia. It just didn't make sense, yet the true purpose of the scrolls alluring contents must have been of tremendous importance because the scribes wrote the details on copper and that was a very expensive material. Unlike the other scrolls, which were written on papyrus, the copper would have been expected to endure the elements of time.

When I first came across a transcript of the copper scroll I was surprised to find that it was crammed with numbers. Those numbers fell into two main categories the first of which related to the number of cubits to dig in order to find the buried treasure (A cubit was the biblical unit of measurement). A second list gave the numerical weights of the gold and silver treasures in the biblical units of talents, which were buried at the various sites. There was a third set of numbers and they fell into a separate category because they related to details such as 2 sides, the third platform or second floor etc. These were merely instructions to follow by treasure hunters when exploring the particular locations, which were described on the list. There were also seven sets of Greek letters on the scroll but translators could not identify what purpose they served. At the end of the copper scroll there was a reference to a duplicate inventory, which would list the buried treasure item by item. It outlined that this inventory was hidden in a cave with tombs at its mouth. However, no such inventory was found with the other Dead Sea scrolls at Qumran.

The specific instructions were to dig down **X** number of cubits to find **Y** amount of gold or silver treasures. I don't want to list the tables of figures at this early stage of the book but you can view the complete numerical listings of the treasures and the cubits in **Table 1a** and **Table 1b** of Chapter 1. While browsing down the scroll I got the strange feeling that some of the numbers without the cubits or the treasure weights looked familiar. Indeed, the numbers by themselves stood out for I recognised some of them from the Bible. For instance, the first two numbers on the scroll were 40 and 17. In comparison, it outlined in the Book of Genesis that the flood started on the 17th day and it rained for 40 days and nights. Another pair of numbers was also obvious where there were the numbers of 70 talents and 10 talents on the scroll. These two numbers compared to the biblical weights of 70 shekels and 10 shekels in Chapter 7 of the Book of Numbers. It was not a chance sighting with just single numbers but instead, the two matches were with two couplets involving the numbers 40 and 17 and 70 and 10 in both sources.

Because I had been researching the numbers of a fragmented solar calendar system in the Bible, it greatly assisted me in recognising several more couplets on the scroll. That solar calendar was unusual because it measured time in intervals of 777 days. It was a long term calendar system and it appeared to have been utilised by the prophets to convert the orbital time of the heavens into linear periods such as with 17 years and 100 years. And the first two numbers of treasures on the copper scroll with 17 talents and 100 gold ingots were two of the indices of the calendar system. This calendar will be outlined in Chapter 3.

The comparison between the details on the scroll and some of the locations and activities in the Old Testament seemed to synergise together such as on Column 4 where the details were outlined as follows:

"*Between the two boulders in the valley of Achor, right at the midpoint between them, dig down three cubits: two cauldrons full of silver coins. In the red dry well on the edge of the Wadi Atsla: silver coins totalling two hundred talents. In the dry well on the north east of Kohlit: silver coins totalling seventy talents. In the cairn of the Secacah Valley, dig down one cubit: twelve talents of silver coins.*"[2]

The descriptions of those locations were rather colourful but so vague and antiquated for how could anybody identify those ancient listed names and places on a contemporary map? That was where the Bible came to the rescues for compare those locations, directions and associated numbers in the light of biblical history as recorded in the Book of Joshua.

In the same column were the valley of Achor, **200** hundred talents of silver and a cairn. The cairn was listed by another translator as a memorial mound of stones. The signposts from the scroll with the number **200** led to the Book of Joshua where a descendant of the tribe of Judah called Achan stole **200** hundred shekels of silver.[3] Achan hid the treasure beneath his tent but the Lord was angry at such a wicked deed and punished the Israelites in battle. Joshua sought out the guilty party and identified Achan as the culprit. He had him stoned to death and the Israelites heaped up a large pile of rocks upon his body. It stated in the Book of Joshua that the place was called the valley of Achor to this day.

Contrast the similarity between the copper scroll and the incident with Joshua. The same numerical quantities of silver were evident with **200** talents in the scroll as compared to **200** shekels in the Book of Joshua. Both texts identified the location as the valley of Achor and both had a memorial mound one being of stones as compared to rocks over Achan. Achan was from the tribe of Judah whereas the column of the copper scroll ended by referring to the valley of Sekaka, which happened to be apportioned to the tribe of Judah. The chapter on the scroll listed the numbers **1** and **12** together at another location whereas there was the **1** tribe of Levi and the **12** tribes of Israel in the Old Testament scene with Achan. Finally, Achan had hidden the treasure and the scroll referred to hidden treasure.

The similarities between the text and numbers on the copper scroll and those in the Old Testament were striking. I was not the only one to notice this because one of the copper scroll's translators, Judah Lefkovits, had also remarked on the amazing descriptive similarities between the copper scroll and scripture that he posed the question *"Can all of these similarities be merely coincidental?"*[4]

My attention was aroused further when I noticed the numbers 7 and 22 together on the scroll and those two numbers are normally associated with the ratio between the diameter and the circumference of a circle. This was where the instruction on row thirty two was to dig **7** cubits to find **22** talents of treasures. (Each row on the spreadsheet represents a site where the treasure was buried.) The mathematical ratio was as follows:

$$22 \div 7 = 3.14$$

The result was Pi at 3.14. Was this a coincidence and had some biblical buccaneer just by chance dug **7** cubits and stashed away **22** talents of treasures at a site?

I checked to see was there any sign of a circle or circumference in sight, which might confirm that Pi was there deliberately. I did not have far to go because on the very next row on the scroll it stated as follows: "*Above the mouth of the water spring of Buz, in it three cubits towards the wall are buried 60 k(arsh of) s(ilver and) two talents of gold.*" (Lefkovits p 234) The site has never been located because the details were just too vague. However the numbers were clear-cut with **3** cubits at a mouth of water to find **60** karash or talents of silver and **2** talents of gold. The numbers without the cubits and talents could be formed into a mathematical equation and multiplied as follows:

$$3 \times 60 \times 2 = 360$$

The result at 360 was the number of degrees in a circle.

The numerics with Pi and a circle involved five numbers together in sequence on the scroll. It would be amazing if a scribe who was hell bent on drawing up a treasure map, had innocently selected five numbers relating to Pi and a circle and placed them all in sequence. The plot thickened where Lefkovits had referred to the '*mouth of the water*' as '*mouth opening.*' Just like a circle, an open mouth can be round in shape.

To leapfrog over the dense foliage of text in the Bible and home in on the target numbers, I had already employed a biblical search engine. I now entered the words **'round mouth'** onto the search engine and it stopped with the only listing of those two words in the Old Testament. The location was where Solomon was building the temple, which was outlined in Chapter 7 of the first Book of Kings. To my astonishment, the search engine had stopped in the chapter where the biblical formula to calculate Pi was listed. The aim with the search words '*round mouth*' had been as accurate as the arrow of William Tell in hitting the target. The match was all the more unique where it was the only place in the Old Testament, which identified a ratio with Pi.

I returned to the notion of comparing the numbers on the scroll to the same numbers in the Bible. In order to make the search more effective, I used pairs of numbers just as I had encountered in my preliminary observation with couplets. The outcome led me to many locations with gold and/or silver treasures in the Old Testament. The difference was that the treasures were listed as talents on the copper scroll whereas their counterparts in the Old Testament were with shekels. It was obvious that using the couplets as a comparison reference enhanced the matching process for it was not just a random selection with a single number but instead, the targets were as rare as finding twins.

My awareness about the use of couplets increased when I returned to the very first match with 40 and 17 where it led to Noah and the flood. In the story it specifically emphasised how Noah had brought the animals on board the ark '**two by two.**' The '**two by two**' arrangement further stimulated the idea of couplets in my mind. Normally such impressions may seem rather harmless. But this image registered with me because on returning to the copper scroll text I noticed that the numbers in the first two columns had been arranged into couplets by the sets of Greek letters as follows:

The first two numbers on the scroll only needed one set of Greek letters to make it a couplet but after that, two sets of Greek letters were essential to bracket in each pair of numbers relative to the treasures only. It looked so obvious that those Greek letters at the beginning of the scroll had been arranged to form the initial numbers into couplets. There was a dent in the theory of couplets however and that was where there was just the single number of **65** between the Greek letters of **HN** and **OE**. Furthermore, there were three more sets of Greek letters down the scroll and there were hosts of numbers between them.

Had the single number of 65 between two Greek letters put paid to the idea of couplets? Out of curiosity, I entered the number 65 onto the search engine and hit the entry key. The search stopped in Chapter 5 of the Book of Genesis where it revealed two listings of **65** together. Those numbers were set out as the first ages of the patriarchs Mahalaleel and his grandson Enoch. The match had turned on its head where the single number of **65** had led to a couplet of those numbers in the Bible. It was like been led into a graveyard because it was there that it listed the unbelievable ages of the first patriarchs where most of them lived to be over 900 years old. Yes, those inscriptions were like the names and ages listed on tombstones.
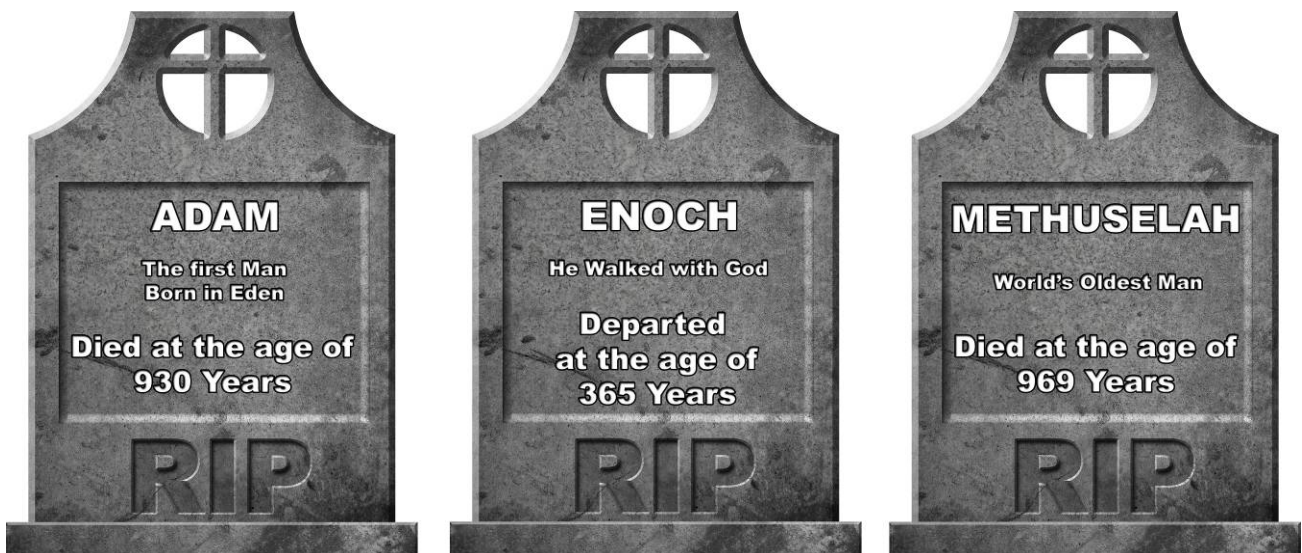
This was peculiar because the copper scroll had stated that the duplicate inventory was to be found in a cave with tombstones at its mouth.

Enoch was the odd one out because the Bible stated that he did not die for God took him and thus it was more correct to say he departed from this world. He supposedly departed at that high visibility number of 365 years of age. The encounter with Enoch again raised my awareness particularly when I noticed a set of indices on the scroll, which identified with his solar calendar. In the Book of Enoch, it outlined the indices of a 364 day solar calendar. Now here on column nine of the scroll there were three numbers, which were a mirror image of the same numbers in the Book of Enoch. The instruction was "*to measure out 13 cubits at a particular location and to find 7 talents of silver and 4 coins.*" The biblical character must have read the Book of Enoch the night before he hid those treasures because the numbers were in Enoch's book with respect to a solar calendar. The book outlined about the solar year and it listed **13** weeks of **91** days and the later period was apportioned to each of **4** leaders to multiply out to **364** days.[5]

The numbers on the scroll when presented without the cubits and treasures could readily be formed into a mathematical equation as follows:

$$13 \times 7 = 91 \times 4 = 364$$

The numbers multiplied out the 364, which equated to Enoch's 364 day solar calendar year.

The same numerical elements of Enoch's 364 day calendar were listed in the Dead Sea scroll 4Q394 (4QMMT) where 13 weeks of 7 days were counted out together with summations of 91 days and 364 days. It was interesting where s 4QMMT was the only Dead Sea group of scrolls that shared some of the language characteristics with the copper scroll.

Those two gems of wisdom with Pi and Enoch's 364 day solar calendar undermined the concept of the copper scroll as a real treasure list. There were also algorithms to form the 17 year period of the unique calendar that I referred to earlier and they are outlined in Chapter 3. They comprised of seven indices, which were all listed in sequence between the Greek letters **ΔI** to **TP**. The indices and calculations had to be meticulously selected by the scribes because they formed readily into mathematical algorithms to give a theoretical demonstration of the unique calendar structure.

A sceptic would possibly challenge how reliable were the numbers on the scroll seeing that it had been badly eroded over the past two thousand years. Strangely, the eight translators of the scroll that I referenced had all come up with practically the same numbers and that was reassuring. There were however some uncertainty about some of the numbers due to erosion of the copper. The latest translation I came across was by Emile Peuch and he had the advantage of conducting his research after the copper scroll had undergone comprehensive refurbishment using sophisticated technology and modern scientific techniques. In his translation, Peuch had listed two extra sets of numbers, which had not been legible to the previous translators. There was one number that was unrecognisable and another number whose value was suspect for he had listed it with a question mark as (**20?**).

I come from an engineering background and therefore knew that there was a possibility to establish if those numbers on the copper scroll had retained their original values intact and that was with checksums. A checksum was where all of the numbers in a sequence are added up to form a total. That total is a quick ready reckoner to recheck later if the values of the individual numbers had not altered. To add value to the checksum, some padding may be added to form a checksum total that is readily recognisable.

I knew that the biblical writers were aware of checksums because they listed one in Chapter 31 of the Book of Numbers with the distribution of the spoils of war. The spoils were listed as the numbers of the captured booty with sheep, cattle, asses and virgin women. Those numbers were all added up in the chapter and distributed as items irrespective if they were animals or virgins. In fact, it was a bloody minded portrayal of a checksum and not one to easily forget because the women and animals were branded together as just neutral numbers. Nevertheless, I wondered if the scribes of the copper scroll had been far sighted enough to futureproof the numbers in checksums. If they had then it would be fantastic even though there would still be a major problem. How was I to recognise what values they may have used for the checksums totals?

On investigation, I found that the scribes had indeed utilised checksums to guarantee to future generations that the validity of the numbers could be tested. I also found that they had setup Enoch to be the guide to display the recognisable totals of those checksums. We have seen that the indices of Enoch's solar calendar were listed on the scroll. That was the first clue and the second clue was with the number **65**, which was listed on its own between two sets of Greek letters of **HN** and **OE**. It had led me to the first age of Enoch in the Book of Genesis and it was there that the incredible ages of the first patriarchs were listed like inscriptions on tombstones.

It outlined that Enoch became a father to Methuselah when he was **65** years old and he lived thereafter to be **365** years old. The listing continued where Methuselah became a father to Lamech when he was **187** years old and he lived to be the world's oldest man at **969** years of age.

Methuselah's son Lamech lived to be **777** years old. In turn, the son of Lamech was none other than Noah and he supposedly lived to be **950** years old.

'*As old as Methuselah*' was the catchphrase and the scribes had led us to him and his son Lamech and grandson Noah and their magnet was with the first age of Enoch. I thought that it would be a wonderful stroke of luck if that incredible age of **969** years with Methuselah was a checksum total. Because the number **65** had led me to Methuselah, I started with that number to see if I could identify a checksum total such as **969**. It was immediately after the Geek letters of **HN** and I added up all of the treasures and the cubits together down the scroll until I came to the Greek letters of **ΣK.** The total in the sequence came to **937** and that was short of Methuselah's final age of **969** years by **32** years. However, there was one number missing because it had been too eroded for Peuch to determine its value. If the final age of Methuselah was indeed a checksum total, then that missing number would be **32**. To verify that **32** was the original value a second parallel checksum would be required.

The Greek letters of **HN** and **ΣK** had housed the possible checksum total of **969** between their brackets. Therefore, I checked the totals of the numbers between the other Greek letters to see if there were also recognisable totals. I found that all the numbers of treasures only in sequence between the two sets of Greek letters of **ΔI** and **ΣK** added up to **745**. This total was **32** short of **777**, which was the final age of Methuselah's son Lamech.
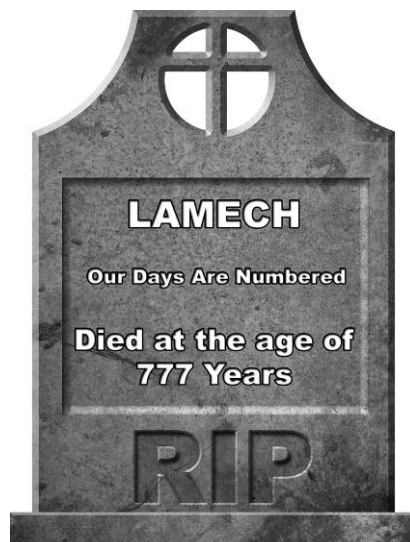
By including 32 for the missing number, the total was as follows:

The total with the number **777** was the equivalent of the final age of Lamech. It was the second checksum in which the **32** had featured for the missing number and so it was an indication that it was the original value. I then found that the total of the treasures between the Greek letters of **TP** and **ΣK** added up to **100** and this number was equal to the first age of Noah's son Shem. That total also included the missing number with its possible value of **32**. It was the biblical imperative of a third witness to prove that the missing number was indeed **32**.

Using modern terminology, the scribes had literally cut and pasted the ages of Methuselah and Lamech from the Book of Genesis and overlaid them on the copper scroll to form two checksum totals. Those checksums had done their duty because they had confirmed the value of the missing number was 32. There were two more checksums unveiled from between two sets of Greek letters but they related to the time periods of that biblical calendar, which I have previously referred **to**. But

it is important to say that one of those time periods also acted as a checksum where it involved the missing number and it confirmed that its value was indeed 32. There were no further Greek letters down the scroll to identify with more checksums. Because I had found those five checksums it seemed likely that the scribes of the copper scroll would have overlaid checksums on all of the numbers. In case some readers are moving out of their comfort zone with these checksums I would like to make a statement in order to put them at ease.

This is a decoding exercise and it will show that the numbers on the copper scroll were the real treasures for behind their façade lay a wonderful knowledge from antiquity. Instead of poring over vague archaic coordinates pining to understand the trappings from the elves of folklore, the challenge was to comprehend the logic and technicalities of the encrypted indices. I know the Internet is full of speculation about this enigmatic scroll, which has bedevilled the biblical academic world for decades together with parades of adventurers. You can already see the picture that is forming and it shows that the scribes of the copper scroll had deliberately sent many a blinkered trail blazer overland on a wild goose chase looking for '*fool's gold.*' Therefore, just follow the numerical trail for on its cobbled pathway lie gems of wisdom.

It will mean that you have to bring a calculator so that at every encounter you can satisfy yourself that you are on the right road. I am not aiming this at the engineering or scientific fraternity for they will feel at home on this numerical landscape. Rather, I want everyone to join in and not be daunted by indices and simple arithmetic. I have already outlined examples of how the biblical mathematicians had futureproofed the numbers where they encased them in checksums. Furthermore, those checksums had recognisable totals with the ages of Methuselah at 969, his son Lamech at 777, Noah's son Shem at 100 and two recognisable time periods. Those checksums were the hallmarks of intelligence and the list that follows will reveal that every number on the copper scroll was specifically chosen and arranged in an encryption process. Describing the finer details of the encryptions is not easy but the complete details of all of the checksums including the treasures and cubits will be outlined in Chapter 2.

I continued the investigation knowing that I would need to find new boundary markers in place of those Greek letters, which had all been utilised. I soon found that the checksum programmer had used an alternative means of using brackets to identify sequences. The first example of brackets were where there was a plus + sign with the numbers 20+20+32+14 on row sixteen and also with the numbers 20+20+ (20?) +22 on row twenty nine. Peuch had placed a question mark after one of the numbers with (20?) and obviously its value was suspect. If the value of the suspect number was 14 instead of 20, then the checksum total for all of the treasures and cubits from row sixteen to row twenty nine of the scroll would add up to 777. The total at 777 was again with the final age of Lamech. Because I had altered the suspect number to 14, there was a need to locate a second checksum, which would validate the number. I will produce several parallel checksums in Chapter 2 to verify the suspect number was 14. In the meantime, the exercise will continue unveiling the final ages of the patriarchs.

That last checksum ended on row twenty nine. Therefore, to continue the sequence I started on the next row and added up the cubits and the treasures and the result involved Noah.

NOAH

Captain of the Ark

Died at the age of
950 Years

RIP
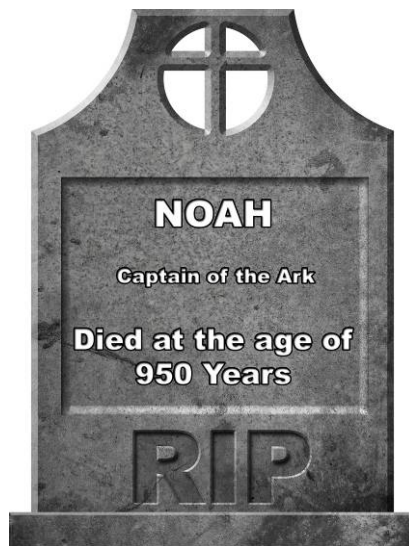
The total of the treasures and cubits from <u>row thirty</u> down to <u>row forty seven</u> added up to 950 and this was the final age of Noah. Therefore, the final ages of Methuselah, his son Lamech and his grandson Noah had all been unveiled as checksum totals in the same seniority order as in the Bible where they were in sequence from <u>row seven</u> down to <u>row forty seven</u> on the scroll.

There was a bonus with that last checksum with Noah and it was with where the sequence had ended because the potential for a new bracket had appeared. The potential bracket was with the number 300 on <u>row forty eight</u> and this was equal to the second age of Enoch. To confirm that Enoch was intended, the numbers 62, 2 and 300 were all in sequence in column ten and they added up to his solar calendar number of 364.

The next checksum ran in series with those last three checksums and it included all of the treasures and cubits from <u>row fifty</u> down to <u>row fifty eight</u> and it involved Jared. The total came to 962 and this was equal to the final age of Jared who was Enoch's father.

JARED

Second Oldest Man

Died at the age of
962 Years

RIP

The total included 3 cubits from the translator Lefkovits but no other translator had listed those cubits. It also included padding where the number 2 from the Extra's column had been utilised to arrive at that total of 962. That may appear to cast a shadow over this checksum result but remember this was at the early stage of the decryption process. It subsequently transpired that there were three separate checksums, which also employed the padding with 2. It proved that the Extra numbers such as with 2 reservoirs or 1 chest were inserted by the scribes to act as numerical padding in order to build some of the checksum totals. There were only a small number of checksums, which employed padding.

The total with Jared had ended just before the bracket with the indices of 60 and 5. Those indices again identified with Enoch because 60 + 5 = 65 or the first age of Enoch while 60 × 5 = 300, which was equal to his second age. It therefore seemed definite that the indices of Enoch were to be used as brackets for the checksums.

There was one final checksum in that sequence and it was again with the final age of Lamech at 777. I will outline that checksum after I have explained the listings of the checksums so far together with a second row of checksums as shown in Illustration 1.

Illustration 1: The Initial lists of Checksums
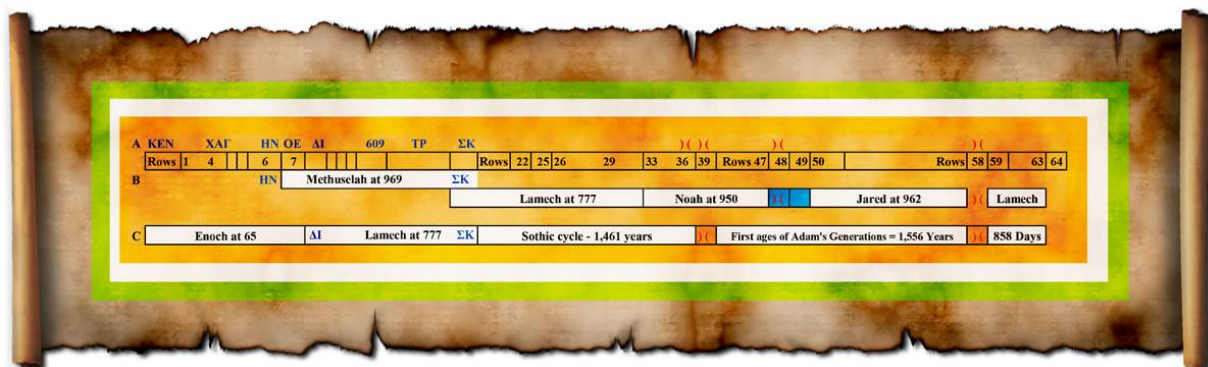
There are two lines of checksums running in parallel in the abbreviated illustration and the details are as follows:

- Line A shows the Greek letters in the illustration and some of them proved to be the brackets for the checksum totals. The rows represent the 64 sites where the treasures were hidden but space limited the listings to the pertinent rows. The brackets highlighted in red had been structured by the scribes where the placed indices of Enoch's ages or his calendar to serve that purpose on rows 7, 36, 39, 48 and 58.

- Line B shows the five checksums in sequence with Methuselah at 969, Lamech at 777, Noah at 950, Jared at 962 and again Lamech at 777.

- Line C shows the second set of checksums, which ran in parallel with the one on the first line. The first checksum on line three was with Enoch and it started at the very beginning of the scroll and went down to the Greek letters **ΔI**. It included the cubits only plus padding with the digit one from the Extra numbers with one chest. The second checksum was with Lamech at 777 and it was formed from the numbers of treasures only between the Greek letters of **ΔI** and **ΣK**. The third checksum on that line was with the Sothic cycle of 1,461 years and it departed from the norm of having the age of a patriarch for the total. But the total of 1,461 was exceptional where it had a dual display where it was also equal to four solar years with 365 ¼ × 4 = 1,461 days. The next checksum on line three was with the total of all of the first ages of Adam's generations at 1,556 years and it was formed from the numbers of cubits and treasures together with padding with a digit 2 from the Extra numbers. The last checksum on line three was with 858 days and its purpose will be outlined in Chapter 3.

There were ten checksums on those two lines in Illustration 1 and there are still many more parallel lines of checksums to be displayed in Chapter 2. The illustration shows the wonder the scribes created in forming those checksums with the ages of the patriarchs or particular time periods in solar years. It was an amazing display of checksums and the influence of Enoch was there from beginning to the end where his indices acted as readymade brackets. The checksums had authenticated all of the numbers of cubits and treasures on the scroll.

The strangest checksum of all will now be outlined and it was unveiled from between row fifty nine and row sixty three, which was where the very last numbers were listed on the scroll. The total of the treasures and the padding with the digit one for '*the black stone*' added up to 775 and this was just 2 short of the final age of Lamech at 777. I doubled checked all of the translations but there was no sign of two digit ones or an extra 2 to make up the difference. Yet the total was so close to 777 that I thought there might be a little extra decoding to be done. What stood out with all of the translators was the listing of silver and gold vessels in that last column of the scroll. I felt that the encoders were teasing me because vessels were containers to carry something in. And what were they carrying but their composition of silver and gold. I had been led by the encoder to look for the number two and here were two words with '**silver**' and '**gold**' and their total was listed as 600 talents.

I therefore adopted those two words of '**silver**' and '**gold**' to reach the checksum total of 777 and the display was as follows:

The use of the two words gold and silver was totally out of character with the decoding process so far because it only involved the use of numbers. But the outcome with using those two words went far beyond just reaching the checksum total of 777. The encoders had produced a masterstroke where they set up the words gold and silver as parameters to conduct a matching exercise with the duplicate inventory in mind. The duplicate inventory was listed right at the end of this last checksum of 777 with its listing of the words gold and silver and it stated that the document would outline the measurements and the treasures item by item. In the same column on the scroll, it outlined about the vessels of silver and gold whose total was 600 talents. Therefore, the next step was to look for those treasures. Instead of trudging through the hills and mountainy terrain of the arid landscape, my destination was to the Old Testament.

I entered the number 600 talents onto the search engine and found that number where Solomon was building the temple, which was outlined in Chapter 3 of the second Book of Chronicles. It outlined that the most holy house in the temple was 20 cubits long and 20 cubits wide and it was overlaid with 600 talents of fine gold. It was truly divine where there was the numbers 600 and also 20 together in the most holy house in Solomon's temple and those two numbers were also together at the end of the scroll where the duplicate inventory was referred **to**. Furthermore, it was the only listing of 600 talents in the Old Testament. For it to be in the holiest of holiest sanctuaries within Solomon's temple was a spell binding encounter, which made the appeal of terrestrial treasure sites fade into insignificance.

I continued with the quest for I still had those two words of '*silver*' and '*gold*' to search for in the Old Testament. The biblical scribes had given the investigators a daunting task for it would have required reading all of the books in the Old Testament. But now with the uses of a search engine, I just entered the word ***gold*** and the word ***silver*** and checked for the numbers of times that they were listed in the KJV of the Old Testament. I wrote down the results and there were 336 listings of the word gold and 264 listing of the word silver. Their combined total came to **600** listings of the two words. It was a perfect match with **600** on the scroll and **600** listings of the words '**gold**' and '**silver**' in the KJV of the Old Testament. This part of the quest had first led to the 600 talents of gold in the most holy house within Solomon's temple and now there was a match made in heaven with the total of words gold and silver in the most sacred set of books, which became the Old Testament.

It was a hard task to follow but there were more nuggets in the metaphorical treasure chest. When I formed that last checksum with the total of 777 it did not include the very last number on the scroll, which was the number 20. It seemed to have been deliberately omitted from the checksum by

the scribes. Furthermore, it was alongside the number 71 on the scroll and that number was not listed in the Old Testament. Therefore, the number 20 was very much alone and it was also the last number on the scroll. I decided to check why the scribes seemed to have isolated that number for special attention. I therefore entered the number 20 onto the search engine to see what was on the horizon. I suppose it should have been expected, for I found that there were numerous listings of that number in the Old Testament. However, the number 20 was the last number on the scroll and therefore, I looked for its last appearance in the Old Testament.

It was in the Book of Zechariah and it was a revelation. The prophet was describing a flying scroll and he stated that it was 20 cubits long and 10 cubits wide. From one scroll to another and I was curious to see where the one in the Bible was flying too. The scribes had left the coordinates to navigate the way with those two numbers of 20 cubits and 10 cubits on the flying scroll. Moreover, it was a couplet of numbers so a match would be as rare as finding twins. I checked and found the match was also with a couplet with 20 cubits and 10 cubits and it was in the lists of cubits that were given on the building of the porch in Solomon's temple as outlined in Chapter 6 of the first Book of Kings. Two separate routes had led from the copper scroll to Solomon's temple. This latest match had brought the search into the porch itself and so it was a wonderful invitation to enter into the temple from the scribes in antiquity.

The duplicate inventory stated it would list the measurements and here in Solomon's temple was a long list of cubits. It seemed like a Godsend to encounter the measurements in cubits because cubits also adorned the copper scroll. I read the complete chapter in order to list the numbers of cubits in the building instructions for the temple onto a spreadsheet. The total came to 333 cubits for the building project. The building of the temple continued in Chapter 7 of the first Book of Kings where there were also many cubits listed. I added up the cubits in the building project and the total came to **386.5**. In comparison, the total of the cubits on the copper scroll were listed as **383.5** cubits by Peuch and **382.5** cubits by Wise. There was a small difference between the two sources with the temple and the scroll. However, the translator Lefkovits had listed 3 cubits in column eleven of the scroll, which none of the other translators had recorded. These 3 cubits were later validated as original by several of the checksums. Those extra 3 cubits brought the Peuch figures to **386.5** cubits and the Wise figures to **385.5** cubits. It was another match made in heaven with **386.5** cubits in Solomon's temple and **386.5** cubits on the scroll with those extra 3 cubits included. It was a firm indication that the Old Testament was the duplicate inventory.

I know this is the Introduction to the book but I felt it was absolutely necessary to introduce the evidence up front and show that the copper scroll contained encrypted intelligent data from antiquity. Some of the evidence has been outlined and it is time to sum up the findings so far. Unveiling all those checksums and their recognisable totals with the final ages of Methuselah, Lamech, Noah, Jared and Lamech in sequence proved beyond doubt that the copper scroll was not a terrestrial treasure map. A treasure map would not have required its numbers to be future proofed for would it really matter if there were 14 talents instead of 20 talents of gold buried at a specific location. The lure of wealth would have taunted prospectors enough that they would have been prepared to excavate frantically at any of the treasure sites without even a mention of the depth in cubits to dig. It thus shows that the numbers themselves were the real objects of attention.

Several of the matches with numbers had talents on the scroll but shekels in the Bible. There was one exception and that was with the **600** talents on the copper scroll because its counterpart was also with **600** talents in scripture. The 600 talents of gold were to decorate the Lord's holy of holies house in Solomon's temple. It was the most sacred match of all for it had led to the holiest place in the Old Testament where the Ark of the Covenant was housed. That clue with 600 talents should have set church bells ringing in the ears of biblical scholars especially as it was used to decorate the Lord's holiest house. There was also that alternative route to Solomon's temple where the two listings of cubits on Zechariah's flying scroll led to the entrance porch to unveil the **386.5** cubits with the various building measurements. Because they were exactly equal to the number of cubits on the copper scroll, it was a confirmation that the route had led to the duplicate inventory. The third route to Solomon's temple was with the indices of Pi and a circle on the scroll and the matching of the words 'round mouth.'

There was the listing of the **600** talents on the scroll alongside the words 'silver' and 'gold' and they compared to the total listing of the words gold and silver in the KJV version of the Old Testament at **600**. The total of those two words with 'silver' and 'gold' would have been a mammoth task to acquire before biblical search engines were developed. It therefore suggests that the scribes had provided this clue as the final confirmation for the diehard enthusiast to acquire because it would have required them to read the complete sets of books in the Old Testament with systematic dedication. By the time they had reached the finishing post and accumulated those 600 words of silver and gold, they would have been totally convinced that the Old Testament was the duplicate inventory. But what did that mean?
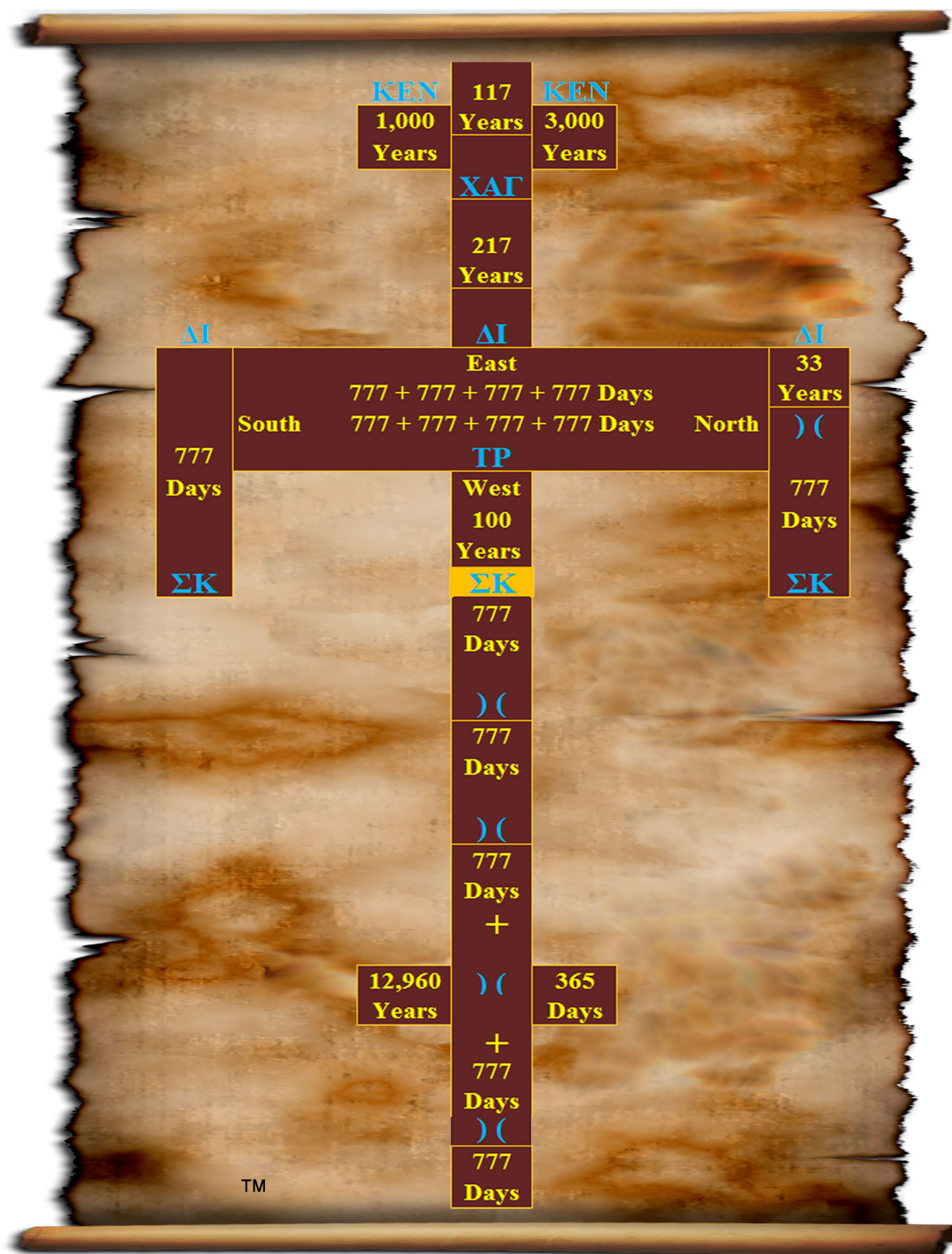
It was ironic because there would be even a greater mystery to confront for why had the scribes of the copper scroll pointed to those locations in the Bible. Speculation on what might lie in store could see the rumour mill go onto full throttle and result in sensational headlines. It could lead to flights of fantasy from ominous omens of apocalyptic proportions or reports of aliens landing in UFO's on the temple mount in Jerusalem. Bemused stoics would be more philosophical and wryly say that the treasure map was an alluring tactic by the devout priests of old to get us to read the Bible!

Yes, what did it all mean was the pertinent question for why had devout priests designed this intricate numerical matrix and portrayed it as a list of buried treasures? If they wanted to convey a message or divulge some important knowledge then why had they not communicated it openly? Perhaps the knowledge was too sacredly privileged and could not be revealed to the uninitiated. This may be the reason why the sacred knowledge was stored in this cryptic way so that only the elite few could understand it. But why a numerical matrix and not a textual script in some form of coded language? It suggested that the secret knowledge was mathematical in content and therefore had to be preserved in a numerical format. Some of the evidence suggested that this coded text was written centuries before the contents were copied onto the copper scroll. It was therefore quite likely that there was an original document and it may have served as a teaching aid to initiate new students into the inner circle.

In the investigation of the numbers on the copper scroll, I perceived the modules with the ages of the patriarchs to be checksums. It seemed orderly to lay out the ages of Adam's generations first and then the ages of Noah's descendants followed by the other time period. But was this the way that the scribes had originally intended the modules to be formed? Every jigsaw game comes in a box with the big picture on the cover so that the child can piece all of the parts together by adhering to the guiding image. But there was no such image accompanying the copper scroll to guide us on how to place the pieces together and form an intended picture.

Because of my previous research on biblical calendars I knew that the Essenes performed their ceremonial worship in tune with Enoch's 364 day calendar. It was thus revealing where the scribes had factored in the indices of Enoch's solar calendar on the copper scroll. Detecting the calendar indices together with the indices with Pi and a circle led me to check for other equations on the scroll. I soon detected two further equations and they proved to be the templates to rebuild the nucleus of a time structure or unique calendar system, which I had previously researched. If the scribes had designed the numerical modules to form into a big picture, it could thus be expected that it would materialise from an assembly of the indices of that unique calendar.

When the big picture was finally identified it was sensational for it was an image in the shape of a cross as is shown below.

KEN 117 KEN
1,000 Years Years 3,000 Years
Years

XAΓ
217 Years

ΔI East ΔI
777 + 777 + 777 + 777 Days 33 Years
South 777 + 777 + 777 + 777 Days North
777 Days TP) (
West 777 Days
100 Years
ΣK ΣK ΣK
777 Days
) (
777 Days
) (
777 Days
+
12,960 Years) (365 Days
+
777 Days
) (
777 Days

™

The cross was the emblem that symbolised the crucifixion of Jesus but it was a mystery why it was inlaid on the copper scroll. It seemed out of place because the archaic Hebrew text on the scroll suggested that it was copied from a document, which was written perhaps several hundred years prior to the crucifixion. This led me to reappraise how I had formed the shape of a cross to see if the modules had just conveniently fitted into place by coincidence rather than by predesign.

The modules whose totals were constituent parts of the unique calendar held the key to the formation of the image of a cross. Because all of the constituent numbers to form the various modules were in fixed position on the scroll, it indicated that the structure of a cross was definitely prearranged. The cross added a new dimension to the quest to identify what the copper scroll was all about. No doubt, you will be curious on what the time periods that form the cross represent. As the

details unfold, the periods will be drawn into modular format and explained. Then the cross will be rebuilt with all the modules accounted for.

There is thus an intriguing treasure trail ahead but it is identify metaphorical gems of numbers as modules on the copper scroll or as matching pairs in the Old Testament. To prepare the way for that treasure trail, it is necessary to give the reader the facts and figures of the listed treasures and cubits on the scroll. Therefore, the first chapter will outline all the numbers of cubits and treasures on spread sheets. In the second chapter, the checksums will be listed showing the cubits and treasures in each of their respective checksum modules. Those checksums include the ages of the first patriarchs with Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahalaleel, Jared, Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech, Noah, Shem, Arphaxad, Salah, Eber, Peleg, Reu, Nahor, Serug and Terah.

In the third chapter, the secret 777 days calendar method for measuring time will be outlined together with all its constituent indices and how they were encrypted onto the copper scroll. In the fourth chapter, the results of particular matches will be outlined and they indicate that the Old Testament was the duplicate inventory. The remaining chapters will unveil the indices of the 777 day sacred calendar from the Old Testament. Finally, the modules will be formed piece by piece to rebuild the cross in order to show how the scribes had programmed its image onto the copper scroll.

Chapter 1

The Scroll of Numbers

Because the copper scroll was eroded and oxidised, it took a team of experts several years to figure out how to open it without the copper disintegrating. Eventually the team succeeded but nobody was prepared for what was written on the copper sheets. Instead of religious doctrine, the scroll listed sixty four sites where vast amounts of gold and silver treasures were hidden. It seemed unreal for how could the Essenes who lived near the caves where the copper scroll was found have possessed such a vast horde of gold and silver treasures. There was speculation that the treasure may have come from the temple in Jerusalem when it was destroyed by the Romans. That was unlikely especially as there was no record of anything having been saved by the Jews from the temple.

Some of the translators had tried to identify the places on the scroll and they had to resort to the Bible to help them out. By doing so they had inadvertently given tacit support to the idea that the Old Testament was the duplicate inventory. This was where the numbers would prove supreme for no longer would there be confusion over vague descriptions of terrestrial landscapes, lost tombs and spurious water works such as reservoirs, rivers and wells. Instead there would be a satnav direction finder at play to home in on each target as if it had a house Zip Code address. However, a matching process involving numbers was also fraught with uncertainty for it could lead to numerous locations and swamp the exercise in the sands of small numbers. But even the numbers themselves can be problematic because of the ancient way of presenting them.

The copper scroll was written at least two thousand years ago which means we have to tread cautiously when evaluating their numerical content. Imagine if the numbers were written in Roman numerals like we see on some clock faces where V = 5, X = 10 or on an old buildings with the inscription of MDCCLXXVI. That is a measure of how numbers have changed since the time of Jesus. We employ calculators whereas in ancient times they used an abacus or mathematical references tables. We count in tens, hundreds and thousands in the metric system because it is far simpler to multiply or divide. But there are other systems still in use such as with weights and measures. Therefore, when dealing with ancient numerical systems it is sometimes better to revert back to basics and imagine you had to count on your fingers or an abacus.[6]

A clear set of guidelines had to be identified to make the matches viable. A match with a single number was likely to have numerous results to be of any value unless it was a large and very rare number. Therefore, conducting a match with single numbers like 200 or 600 was acceptable because they were big numbers and not ones you would likely find very often in the Bible. This is what made the numbers on the copper scroll so unusual because it seemed that the scribes had given good indications of what a match should be where they gave examples with couplets of numbers.

The wording on the copper scroll was translated from ancient Hebrew into English by many translators. Because of the erosion there were some divergences between the various translators on the identity of several numbers on the scroll. Interpretations of particular words also proved to be difficult and it often depended on recognising specific letters or syllables in the Hebrew alphabet to try and determine the identity of the original word. Because of those difficulties I felt it necessary to consult several of these translations in order to see if there was conformity with regard to identifying the value of the numbers on the copper scroll. Luckily, similar values for the vast majority of the numbers had emerged from the different translators. To advance the research further I entered all of the itemised treasures together with the cubits onto a spreadsheet for those translations.

I first read the copper scroll on the Internet when I googled the words "copper scroll" and up came a translation by Hack and Carey. Thereafter, I referenced translations by John Allegro, Garcia Martinez, Al Wolters, Michael Wise, Giza Vermes and Judah Lefkovits. Because there were some slight difference between a few of the numbers with the different translators, I initially used the '*majority rules*' criterion and applied the numbers which had featured with most of the translators to form the table. Later I came across a more recent translation and it was by Emile Puech in 2006. The translation took place after an extensive restoration process on the copper scroll. All the advantages

of modern sophisticated technology were applied in trying to enhance and reproduce the original text. I have highlighted the extra numbers or values by Peuch in yellow. There were two listings where Peuch introduced three extra numbers of treasures. What was different about those extra numbers was where Peuch had listed them with the plus sign of ✚ between each numbers on the two lists. The ✚ sign indicated that the scribes had intended that the numbers were to be added together.

The complete lists of treasures together with the cubits, Extra numbers and Greek letters are shown in Table 1a and 1b.

Table 1a: Columns 1 to 6 of the Numbers on the Copper Scroll.

Column	Row	Cubit		Treasure Numbers		Treasures	Extra	Greek Letters
C1	1	40		Talents	17		a chest	KEN
	2			Gold Ingots	100		3rd	
	3			Talents	900			
	4	6			No Numbers		2nd 7th	XAΓ
	5	3		Silver Talents	40			
C2	6			Talents	42			HN
	7			Gold Ingots	65		3rd	OE
	8			Silver Talents	70		a cistern	
	9	15		Talents	10			ΔI
	10			Silver Bars	6			
	11	4		Talents	22	N		
C3	12	9		Talents S&G	609	W ⬭ E		
	13	16		Silver Talents	40	S		TP
	14				No Numbers			
	15	3		Talents	14			
C4	16			Talents	20+20+(32)+14			ΣK
	17	14		Silver Talents	55			
	18	3		Silver Bars	2		2	
	19			Silver Talents	200			
	20			Silver Talents	70			
	21	1		Silver Talents	12			
C5	22	3		Silver Talents	7			
	23				No Numbers			
	24	60 + 3		Silver Talents	23			
	25	7		Talents	32			
C6	26	3		Talents	42		2, pitcher, scroll	
	27	9		Talents	21			
	28	12		Talents	27			
	29	9		Talents	20+20+(14)+22			

- The cubits and the treasure are shown on the table together with the Extra numbers and the Greek Letters. Most of the numbers had been recognizable enough for all of the translators to list the same values for them.

- Because the translation by Puech took place after the copper scroll underwent a restoration process, he had been able to list several extra numbers together with different values for three numbers and these are highlighted in yellow. Puech had a value of 80 talents on <u>row thirty three</u> whereas most of the other translator had 60 talents. The checksums proved that 60 talents was the correct value.

Many of the numbers featured in sequences between two sets of Greek letters down the scroll or within other identifiable brackets to form checksums. Their totals compared to the final ages of the

patriarchs with Adam, Methuselah, Lamech, Noah, Mahalaleel, Enoch, Enos, Cainan, Jared etc. Four of those totals between the Greek letters were the indices of a unique biblical calendar system.

Table 1b: Columns 7 to 12 of the Numbers on the Copper Scroll

Column	Row	Cubit		Treasure Numbers		Treasure		Extra Numbers	Greek Letter
C7	30	24		Talents	400			4	
	31	6		Silver Bars	6				
	32	7		Talents	22				
	33	3		Talents	60	2 Gold Talents			
C8	34					a Silver Bar			
	35	17		Talents S&G	17				
	36	3		Talents	7				
	37	24		Talents	66				
	38	11		Silver Talents	70				
C9	39	13		Talents	7	4 coins		7	2 pits
	40	8 1/2		Talents	23 1/2			2nd	
	41	16		Talents	22				
	42					a Mina			
	43	7		Talents	9				
	44				No Numbers				
C9-10	45			Talents	9			2nd	
C10	46			Talents	12				
	47	10		Silver Talents	62				
	48	2		Gold Talents	300	20 Vessels		A black stone = 1	
	49	12		Talents	80				
	50			Talents	17			4 Angles	
C11	51				No Numbers	Inventory			
	52				No Numbers				
	53				No Numbers	Inventory			
	54								
	55			Talents	40				
	56				No Numbers				
	57	3			No Numbers			2 Reservoirs	
	58			Silver Talents	900				
C12	59			Talents	60	5 Gold Talents		The black stone	
	60			Talents	42				
	61			Silver Talents	60	One or a chest			
	62			Talents	600	Gold and Silver			
	63			Talents	71	20 Mina			
	64				Duplicate Inventory				

The total of the numbers of the gold and silver talents together with the numbers of items such as vessels were then added up for the various translators. Because numbers were the main focus of this investigation, I checked for signs of recognisable values but no identifiable results emerged. I also added up the number of cubits on the scroll. Instead of cubits, three of the translators had listed notches on rows 47, 48 and 49 on the scroll. However, the latest translation was by Puech and he had identified them as cubits. The results with the totals of cubits and notches were as follows:

	Total Cubits	Total Notches	Cubits + Notches
Peuch	383.5	0	383.5
Wise	382.5	0	382.5
Wolters	358.5	22	380.5
Vermes	390	22	412
Martinez	388	22	410
Allegro	360.5	0	360.5

The listing of the cubits shows that three of the translators had practically arrived at the same totals. The total for Peuch was 383.5 and Wise was 382.5. Wolters had listed 22 notches instead of cubits but when both cubits and notches were added together, his total came to 380.5.It should be noted that Lefkovits had listed 3 cubits in column eleven whereas the other translators had not. The checksums had validated that the 3 cubits were correct and that they were originally on the scroll. This brought the totals with Peuch up to **386.5**, which was an exact match with the total of cubits in Solomon's temple.

Those are the numerical contents of the copper scroll and your eyes may be glancing to and fro looking to make sense of such strange lists. The copper scroll project is a numbers game but do not feel inhibited for the rewards are marvellous and far reaching. We occupy a numerical world be it our apartment number, mobile number, PIN number and so many other numbers. This exercise of using numbers seeking to make matches between the copper scroll and the Old Testament is as easy as the childhood game of snakes and ladders? You will remember throwing the dice and wondering which of the numbers would turn up to project us on the numerical path. Up and up the rows the buttons climbed as we counted out the movements after each throw of the dice. You could see the opportunities with the ladders and the pitfalls with the snakes. It was a numbers game and not to unlike the pathway ahead. However, there is one major difference for throwing the dice was random selection whereas this numerical trail turned out to be pre-planned and the numbers were divisively selected as couplets. Also, unlike the high visibility of the snakes and ladders, the encrypted numerical information was in a format in the Old Testament, which had escaped the eyes of millions for centuries.

There is more however to this investigating than just numbers. Biblical literature is lush in enigmatic prose powered with diverse symbolisms that stimulate the imagination. Metaphors and natures terminology add their own poetic fragrance, which ignite lightening memory flashbacks. It is often like reading two different stories, one literal and the other paradoxically enigmatic. The biblical writers had also managed to utilise other stimulants which invoke logic and reason. On the one hand the new script from the copper scroll was a mental form of an instruction manual something akin to basic programming where the "*what if?*" drove the research through painstaking alternative options. During the matching and analysis process I often had the eerie feeling that I was conducting a two way dialogue with those bygone masters or sometimes felt they were looking over my shoulder.

Chapter 2

The Checksums Verify the Numbers were Intact

The initial set of checksums with Methuselah, Lamech, Noah, Jared and finally Lamech were outlined in the Introduction but it is still necessary to display the sequences of treasures and cubits, which made up their respective totals. Those checksums will be followed with displays of all of the other patriarchs of Adam's generations together with the checksums using Noah's descendants. These will be followed with checksums involving periods of days and periods of years. The Greek letters provided some of the initial brackets for the checksums. However, the designers of the matrix had also made provision for other readymade brackets to be formed with the indices of Enoch's ages and his solar year calendar together with some other readymade brackets.

The ground rules for identifying checksums are simple. The numbers must all be in sequence and preferably be between the Greek letters or the readymade brackets of Enoch's indices. When this was not feasible the scribes still utilised a bracket where possible be it at the beginning or the end of the checksum. Some of the checksums were formed from the treasures only and two used only the cubits. Most of the checksums used both the numbers of the treasures and cubits at the start row and at the end row of the sequence. But some checksums did start or end by using either the number of treasures only without the cubits or vise-versa. A small number of checksums required a number as padding from the Extra's column to reach the correct total.

The Ages of Adam's Generations

The display begins with the final age of Adam as a checksum total and it comprised of all of the treasures and cubits together with the digit 2 from the Extra's column of numbers. It began on row thirty two and ran to row forty nine as follows:

The total was 930 and this was equal to the final age of Adam at 930 Years. There was a second display with Adam and it was with his second age of 800 years. The checksum consisted of all of the treasures from row twenty to row thirty three as follows:

The display would also apply to Jared whose second age was also 800 years.

The next display was with three checksums involving Methuselah and they started on row seven with the first age of Enoch. There was a reference to the third platform or terrace on that same row and it prepared the way for a three tiered display of checksums with Methuselah and his son Lamech. The top tier included all of the numbers of treasures and cubits from row seven to row sixteen and they were in between the two sets of Greek letters with **HN** and **ΣK**. They included the number 32 shown in red for the missing number and the sequence was as follows:

		HN 65 + 70 + 10 + 6 + 22 + 609		
Row 7	Treasures	+ 40 + 14 + 20 + 20 + (32) + 14 ΣK	=969	Row 16
	Cubits	HN 15 + 4 + 9 + 16 + 3 ΣK		

Row 7	Treasures	HN 65 + 70 + 10 + 6 + 22 + 609	=782	Row 12

The total came to 969 and this was equal to the first age of Methuselah. The middle tier was with the second age of Methuselah at 782 years. It involved all of the treasures only from row seven to row twelve as is shown above. It was a feat of numerical engineering how the biblical mathematician arranged for the second age at 782 years to also begin on row seven and run in parallel with the main checksum of 969. But it was also a contradiction because I was arranging the sequences for the checksums from left to right whereas the checksum with 782 was arranged from right to left because it represented the second age of Methuselah. I will address this contradiction after the lower tier is explained.

The lower tier comprised of cubits and treasures and it also began on row seven and seemingly we were expected to try and get the first age of Methuselah at 187. The sequence will bring you down from row seven to row eleven and there it will end with 192 instead of the number 187. But 187 had got us to row eleven and that was obviously the aim of the encoders so that you could then start the next sequence at a readymade bracket with 609 on the next row. Lamech was born when Methuselah was 187 years old and this age had led to the row before the readymade bracket. The new sequence with the 777 years of his son Lamech thus began on the next row with the 609 treasures and 9 cubits from row twelve and it went down to the Greek letter **ΣK** on row sixteen. The total at 777 was equal to the final age of Methuselah's son Lamech.

		HN 65+70			609+40+14+20		
	Treasures	+10+6+22	= 192	Row 12	+20+32+14 ΣK	=777	Row 16
Row 7			on Row 11				
	Cubits	HN 15+4		Row 12	9+16+3 ΣK		

This brings the analysis back to where the second age of Methuselah at 782 was presented from right to left. The Jewish biblical scrolls were written from right to left but I think the presentation with the checksum of 782 was not formed to satisfy that position. Instead, it was to pinpoint the number 609 as one of the readymade brackets in waiting. This was supported where the first age of Methuselah also led down to the row before where 609 was listed thus providing a second witness for it as an intended bracket. The row with 609 featured as a bracket in three checksums and that was fairly conclusive proof of why the second age of Methuselah at 782 was arranged in that position.

The next checksum was also with Methuselah and it was formed from the cubits only and they were between row twenty four and row thirty seven as follows:

Row 24	Cubits	60 + 3 + 7 + 3 + 9 + 12 + 9 + 24 + 6 + 7 + 3 + 17 + 3 + 24	= 187	Row 37

The total at 187 was equal to the first age of Methuselah.

The next checksum involved all of the treasures only from the Greek letters of **ΔI** down to **ΣK** with the total of 777 or the final age of Lamech as follows:

ΔI 6 + 22 + 609 + 40 + 14 + 20 + 20 + (32) + 14 ΣK = 777

The checksum also involved the missing number of 32 and therefore it validated that this was the original value of that number.

The next checksum was also with the final age of Lamech and it was formed from all of the treasures and cubits from row sixteen to row twenty nine as follows:

Row 16	Treasures	(+20+20+32+14)+(55+2+200 +70+12+7 +23+32+42+21+27)+(+20+20+14+22)	= 777	Row 29
	Cubits	14+3+1+3+60+3+7+3+9+12+9		

The total at 777 was equal to the first age of Lamech and it had used the + sign as the readymade brackets. The checksum also used the value of the missing number as 32 and this was the third time it had successfully completed a sequence with an age of the patriarchs. It included the number 14 shown in red for the suspect number of (20?) as outlined by Peuch. The number 14 was confirmed as the original value by more parallel checksums.

The next checksum in line was with the final age of Noah and it immediately followed that last checksum with Lamech at 777. It therefore began on row thirty and went all the way down to row forty seven as follows:

Row 30	Treasures	400+6+22+60+2+1+17+7+66+70 +7+4+23.5+22+1+9+9+12+62	= 950	Row 47
	Cubits	24+6+7+3+17+3+24 +11+13+8.5+16+7+10		

The total at 950 was equal to the final age of Noah.

The next checksum was with Enoch's father Jared and it comprised of all of the treasures from row fifty down to row fifty eight as follows:

Treasures	17 + 40 + 900	
Row 50	———————————————	=962 Row 58
Cubits	3 (Padding with 2 from Extras)	

The total at 962 was equal to the first age of Jared and it included padding with the digit 2 from the Extra's column. A detailed account of the padding with extra numbers will be given at the end of this chapter.

The following are the checksums involving the final ages of Cainan, Enos, Mahalaleel, and Seth.

The checksum with Enos comprised of all of the treasures beginning after the Greek letters of ΧΑΓ and it included the digit one from the Extra column of numbers. It began on row five and went down to row thirteen and the total was 905, which was equal to the final age of Enos.

Row 5	Treasures	ΧΑΓ	40 + 42 + 65 + 70 + 10 + 6 + 22 + 609 + 40 + (padding 1)	=905 Row 13

The checksum with Cainan was also with the treasures only and it was with the numbers from row nineteen down to row thirty giving a total of 910 and this was equal to the final age of Cainan.

Row 19	Treasures	200 + 70 + 12 + 7 + 23 + 32 + 42 + 21 + 27 + 20 + 20 + 14 + 22 + 400	=910 Row 30

The checksum with Mahalaleel comprised of the treasures and cubits from row five to row twelve. The total at 895 was equal to the final age of Mahalaleel.

Row 5 | Treasures | ΧΑΓ 40+42+65+70+10+6+22+609 | =895 Years | Row 12
Cubits | 3 + 15 + 4 + 9

The next checksums were with two listings in sequence of the final age of Seth at 912 years and it was followed by a checksum with his second age at 807 years.

SETH

Died at the age of
912 Years

RIP

It began just after the Greek letters of **OE** as the bracket and the listing of the third terrace or platform. Just like with the earlier three tier checksum with Methuselah, there was also a three tier checksum with Seth. The top tier began on row eight and it comprised of all of the treasures only to add up to a total of 912 on row seventeen. A second tier of all of the treasures only began on the very next row or row eighteen and continued until it ended on row thirty with a total of 912. That was two listings in completed sequence with the final age of Seth at 912. There was a particular purpose for the scribes arranging those two listings in sequence for their combined totals added up to 1,824 and this was equal to five solar years to within two days. There was padding with the digit 2 to make it five solar years exact to the very day.

The scribes had not finished with Seth because there was a third tier beginning on row thirty three with a bracket from the indices of Enoch. It continued with all the treasures and cubits to end with another bracket with Enoch on row forty eight. The total was 807 and that was equal to the second age of Seth.

Row 8 | Treasures | 70+10+6+22+609+40 +14+20+20+32+14+55 | =912 | Row 17

Row 18 | Treasures | 2 + 200 + 70 + 12 + 7 + 23 + 32 + 42 + 21 + 27 + 20 + 20 + 14 + 22 + 400 | =912 | Row 30

$$\frac{60+2+1+17+7+66+70+7+4+23.5 +22+1+9+9+12+62+300+20}{3+17+3+24+11+13+8.5+16+7+10+2} = 807$$

Row 33 / Row 48

Those three checksums with Seth had future proofed the numbers of treasures on thirty nine rows of the scroll. It was thus a super checksum with Seth and a wonder to behold.

The next two checksums were with the first age of Enoch at 65 and with his 364 day calendar. The total of the cubits from the beginning of the scroll on <u>row one</u> down to <u>row nine</u> together with the digit 1 from the Extras column added up as follows:

Row 1 | Cubits | 40+6+3+15+ (1 padding from Extras) = 65 | Row 9

The total was 65 and this was equal to the first age of Enoch. Enoch again led the way with the first inset of padding right at the first line of the scroll. It tells us that the biblical mathematician was demonstrating to expect padding and it also told us the Extra numbers were for padding.

The total of the treasures and cubits from <u>row seventeen</u> to <u>row twenty two</u> added up to 364 as follows:

Row 17 | Treasures | ΣK 55 + 2 + 200 + 70 + 12 + 7 | = 364 | Row 22
Cubits | 14 + 3 + 1

The total of 364 was equal to the numbers of days in Enoch's solar calendar.

All of the checksums were lined up together on a spreadsheet but the display was too large to show on a single page. Therefore, I have shown a display from the beginning of the scroll up to <u>row sixteen</u> where the last set of Greek letters were listed. The checksums are shown in Illustration 2.

Illustration 2: A Display of the Checksums on the Initial Columns of the Copper Scroll

Take notice how the Greek letters for the brackets form the checksums.

That completed the checksums, which used the ages of the individual patriarchs of Adam's generations. But there was still one more checksum and it involved all the total of the first ages of Adam's generations. It began on <u>row forty</u>, which was immediately after the indices of Enoch's solar calendar. The list included all of the treasures and cubits from <u>row forty</u> down to <u>row fifty eight</u> as follows:

$$23.5 + 22 + 1 + 9 + 9 + 12 + 62$$
$$+ 300 + 20 + 80 + 17 + 40 + 900$$
$$8.5 + 16 + 7 + 10 + 2 + 12 + 3$$
$$+ (2 \text{ with padding from Extras}) = 1,556$$

The total at 1,556 and this was the sum of all of the first ages of Adam's generations as listed in Chapter 5 of the Book of Genesis. It should be noted that the total included 3 cubits in <u>column eleven</u> and the padding with the number 2 from the Extra's column. Both those numbers had already featured in the checksum with Jared. It justified the 3 cubits as authentic and the use of padding from the Extra column of numbers as a legitimate part of forming some checksum totals.

The scribes had the foresight to prepare the way for us to accept this necessity of inserting a numerical padding where this sequence had two alternative checksum totals. If the padding of 2 was not applied then the total would have been 1,554 and this was twice the number of 777 or 777 + 777.

It could therefore represent twice the period of the reed 777 day period. There was also a deeper knowledge at bay behind the façade because there were 131 orbits of the planet Jupiter in 1,554 years. This is a matter, which will feature later in the book where it shows that the orbit of Jupiter was utilised by the biblical scribes as a natural checksum total.

The Ages of Noah's Descendants

The exercise with the checksums moved on to where they were formed from the ages of Noah's descendants, which were listed in Chapter 11 of the Book of Genesis. The first checksum from Noah's descendants was with Shem and it began on row forty five and included all of the treasures up to row fifty as follows:

Row 45 | Treasures | $9 + 12 + 62 + 300 + 20 + 80 + 17$ | $= 500$ | Row 50

The next checksum was with the second ages of Arphaxad and Salah both of whom supposedly lived 403 years after they became fathers. The total of the treasures from row forty five to row forty eight added up to 403 as follows:

Row 45 | Treasures | $9 + 12 + 62 + 300 + 20$ | $= 403$ | Row 48

The total of 403 was equal to the second ages of Arphaxad and Salah.

The remainder of the checksums involving the second ages of Noah's descendants are shown below with Eber at 430 years, Peleg at 209 years, Reu at 207 Years, Serug at 200 years, Nahor at 119 years and Terah at 205 years as follows:

Eber at 430 Years

Row 30 | Treasures 400 / Cubits $24 + 6$ | $= 430$ | Row 31

Peleg at 209 Years

Row 38 | Treasures $70 + 7 + 23.5 + 22 + 1 + 9 + 9 + 12$ / Cubits $11 + 13 + 8.5 + 16 + 7$ | $= 209$ | Row 46

Reu at 207 Years

Row 22	Treasures	7 + 23 + 32 + 42 + 21
	Cubits	60 + 3 + 7 + 3 + 9

= 207 Row 27

Serug at 200 Years

Row 24	Treasures	23 + 32 + 42 + 21
	Cubits	60 + 3 + 7 + 3 + 9

= 200 Row 27

Nahor at 119 Years

Row 39	Treasures	7 + 4 + 23.5 + 22 + 1 + 9 + 9 + 12
	Cubits	8.5 + 16 + 7

= 119 Row 46

Terah at 205 Years

Row 18	Treasures	2 + 200
	Cubits	3

= 205 Row 19

Time Periods in both Years and Days

While establishing the checksum totals it became evident that time periods such as with the days in two, three and four years etc. were programmed into the numbers on the copper scroll. Those checksums with time periods in years and days are outlined below.

Two Solar Years

Row 26	Treasures	42 + 21 + 27 + 20 + 20 + 14 + 22 + 400 + 6 + 22 + 60 + 2 + 1	= 730 Days Row 34
	Cubits	3 + 9 + 12 + 9 + 24 + 6 + 7 + 3	

Three Solar Years

Row 12	Treasures	609 + 40 + 14 + 20 + 20 + 32 + 14 + 55 + 2 + 200 + 70 + 12 + 7	= 1,095 Days Row 22

Four Solar Years

Row 17	Treasures ΣK	55+2+200+70+12+7+23+32+42+21 +27+20+20+14+22+400+6+22+60 +2+1+17+7+66+70+7+4	= 1,461 Days Row 39
	Cubits ΣK	14+3+1+3+60+3+7+3+9+12+9 +24+6+7+3+17+3+24+11+13	

The checksum with the number 1,461 was equal to 4 solar years. The number 1,461 however also equated to what is known in astronomy as the Sothic cycle of 1,461 years. A Sothic cycle is an important part of Egyptology with respect to reconstructing the Egyptian 365 day calendar.
That result with the checksums of four solar years and the Sothic cycle proved beyond doubt that the altered number of 14 on <u>row twenty nine</u> was the original value. The result also showed that Enoch had provided the end bracket of this checksum sequence with the indices of his solar calendar.

Five Solar Years

Row 50	Treasures	17 + 40 + 900 + 60 + 5 + 42 + 60 + 600 + 71 + 20	= 1,826 Days Row 63
	Cubits	3 + (2 + 4 + 1 + 1 as padding from the Extra's column)	

     The periods of 2, 3, 4 and 5 years have been displayed and it is important to point out that those checksum totals can readily be formed into mini groups such as with 1,095 + 1,461 = 2,556 days or the Sabbatical period of seven solar years. Three of the checksums were without padding while one did have padding.

There were two separate checksum totals, which came to 1,000 and these were understood to represent two periods of 1,000 years. Those checksums are shown as follows:

1,000 Solar Years

Row 19 | Treasures | 200+70+12+7+23+32+42+21+27 +20+20+14+22+400+6+22+60+2 = 1,000 | Row 33

1,000 Solar Years

Row 22 | Treasures / Cubits | 7+23+32+42+21+27+20+20+14+22 +400+6+22+60+2+1+17+7+4+66 60+3+7+3+9+12+9+24 +6+7+3+17+3+24 = 1,000 | Row 37

The Unique Biblical Calendar Periods

The main indices of the unique biblical calendar were also found as checksum totals on the copper scroll. The complete calendar set of indices with be outlined and explained in Chapter 3 but for the moment only some of those indices involving checksums will be shown. The main checksum was with the number 777, which was already listed as the final age of Lamech. But the number 777 to represent 777 days was the yardstick of the unique biblical calendar and therefore it is listed again as follows:

ΔI 6 + 22 + 609 + 40 + 14 + 20 + 20 + (32) + 14 ΣK = 777 Days

The numbers were all between the two sets of Greek letters of **ΔI** and **ΣK**.

The next checksum involved a number, which was a period of the unusual biblical calendar. It consisted of all of the treasures only that were in between the Greek letters of **OE** and **ΣK** as follows:

OE 70+10+6+22+609+40+14+20+20+ (32) +14 ΣK = 857 Days

The total was 857 and it was equal to the number of leap days in the unique calendar when measuring the period of 12,960 star years with the 777 day yardstick. There was a close repeat of that time period where all of the treasures from the bracket with Enoch on <u>row fifty nine</u> to the last number on the scroll on <u>row sixty three</u> added up as follows:

Row 59 | Treasures | 60 + 5 + 42 + 60 + 600 + 71 + 20 | = 858 | Row 63

The total at 858 was just one day longer than the previous checksum. In my calculations the leap day period could range from 856 days to 860 days in what is known as star time. Therefore, a slight tolerance was to be expected such as with either 857 or 858 leap days.

The next checksum comprised of all of the treasures between the Greek letters of **ΔI** and **TP** as follows:

ΔI 6 + 22 + 609 + 40 **TP** | = 677 Days

The total at 677 was equal to the number of leap days in the unique biblical calendar when measuring solar time over the period of 12,960 solar years.

The next checksum was with the period of 100 years from the unique calendar. It comprised of all of the treasures only from the Greek letters of **TP** to **ΣK** as follows:

TP 14 + 20 + 20 + 32 + 14 **ΣK** | = 100 Years

There was one final checksum related to the unique calendar and it comprised of all of the treasures and cubits together with padding from <u>row one</u> to <u>row five</u> as follows:

Row 1 | Treasures | 17 + 100 + 900 + 40 | = 1,111 | Row 5
| Cubits | 40 + 6 + 3 + (padding of THIRD + SECOND) | |

The total was 1,111 and its value as a checksum will be outlined in the next chapter.

Those checksums had proved that the copper scroll was not a treasure map because it was hardly likely that the scribes would have needed to future proof the numbers if it were real treasures. Would it really matter if the treasure hunters were to find 20 talents instead of 14 talents of gold or vise-versa?

The previous illustrations had shown a section of checksums up to <u>row sixteen</u>. To give the reader an overview of all of the checksums, the spreadsheet was split in two with Columns 1 to 6 and Columns 7 to 12 as shown in Illustrations 3A and 3B.

Illustration 3A: The Copper Scroll Checksum Map
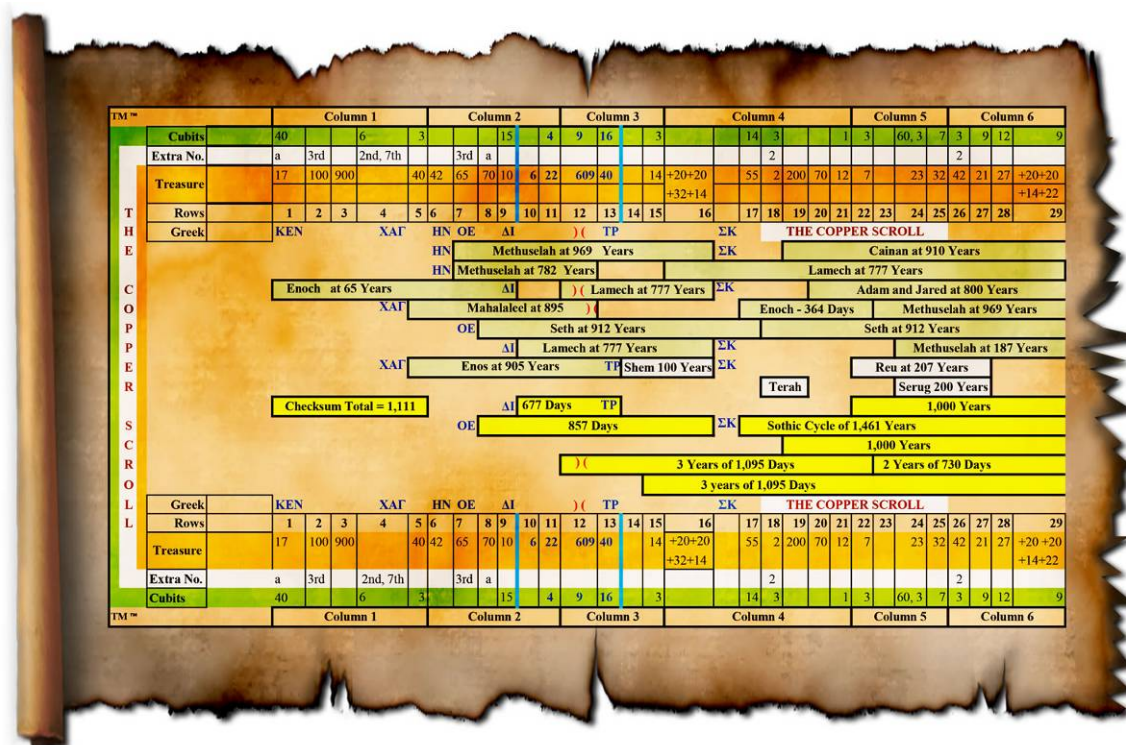
Illustration 3B: The Copper Scroll Checksum Map
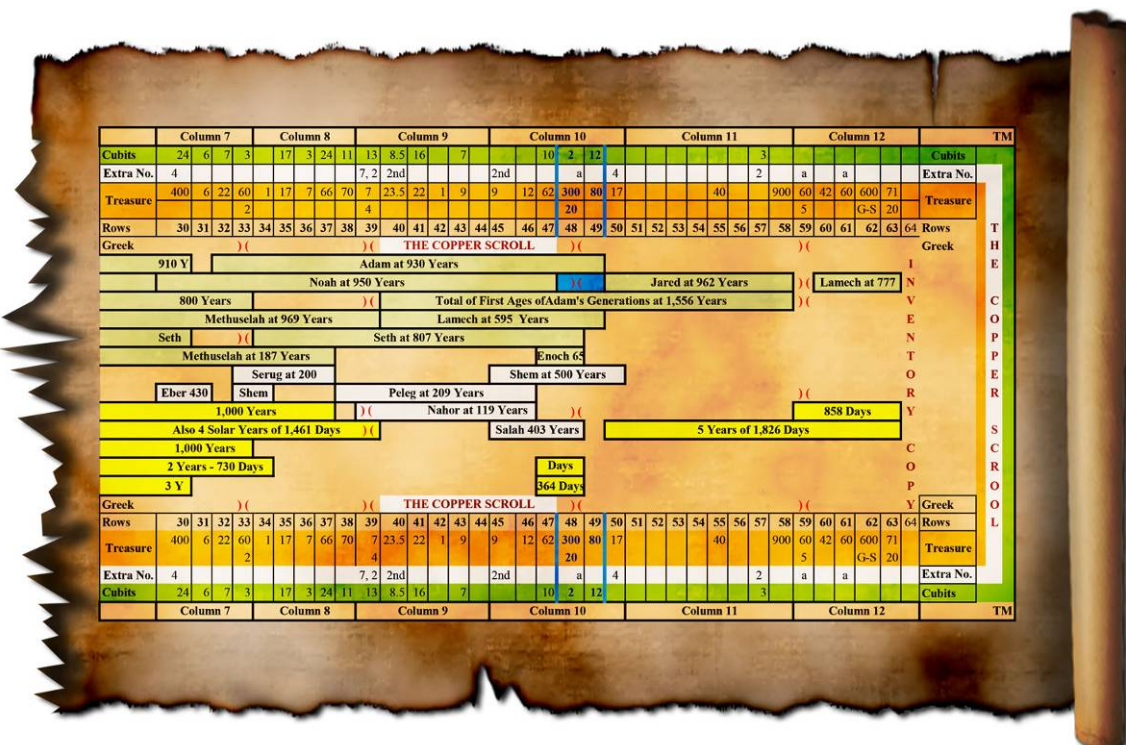
The miniature size of the displays makes the figures look very small but it does outline the various checksums and thus gives an appreciation of the brilliant feat of creativity by the scribes. Several of the checksums run from the first part of the illustration onto the second half of it but you can trace them end to end. You can see now the important role that was made by the various indices of Enoch in forming brackets for the checksums as shown in red.

The Missing and the Suspect Number

There was initially a problem in forming the checksum totals because most of the translators had listed just one number on row sixteen of the scroll and that was 14. Peuch however had the benefit of conducting the translation after the copper scroll had undergone considerable restoration work. He was able to add extra numbers and they complete list was 20 + 20 + ? + 14 in his French translation. There was one number on that list, which Peuch was unable to identify because of erosion. This was where the checksums were invaluable for it proved possible to identify the value of the missing number and it proved to be 32. Two checksum totals were necessary to validate the missing numbers as 32. Therefore, it was a godsend where there were four checksums with their recognisable totals of 100, 777, 969 and again 777 to validate the value of the missing number as 32.

There was a second number in the translation by Peuch, which seemed to be suspect because he had placed a question mark after it. This was where he had identified extra numbers on row twenty nine and the complete set was 20+20+(20?)+22. The only way to verify the value of the suspect number with the question mark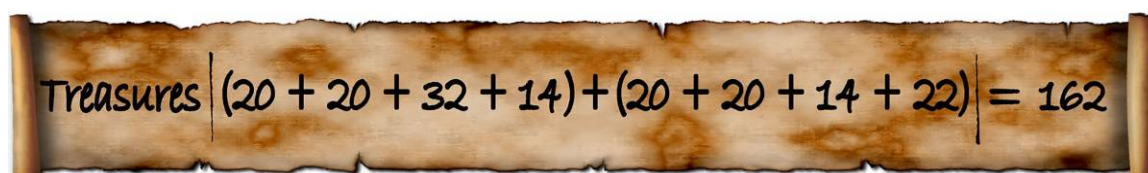 was with checksums. However, we had reached the end of the Greek letters, which had formed the brackets for the sequences of numbers. For another sequence to be valid there would have to be a new set of parenthesis or brackets to identify the beginning and end of the sequence.

The two lists with the extra number by Peuch held the key to identify the parenthesis for the next list of numbers. What made the difference was that those two extra sets of numbers in the translation by Peuch had introduced the plus sign or ✚, which represented the application of additions. In other words, the investigator of the secret code was prompted to add up the numbers just as it indicated in those two lists of numbers. If this was the case, then the obvious boundary pillars for the new sequence would be between the first number in the additions on row sixteen of the scroll and the last number in the additions on row twenty nine of the scroll. I got the prompt of using the term 'pillar' as the boundary bracket from the scroll itself where it referred to a pillar just before the sequence of numbers on row sixteen.

I added up the numbers of treasure between those two new boundary pillars but no recognisable total or overall checksum value was obvious. There were still the cubit numbers to be considered and so I simply added them in to see if they would bear fruit. The totals of the treasures and the cubits added up to 659 + 124 = 783. The overall total was 6 more than the number of 777. Was the number 777 intended as the sequence total? It was a possibility because there was that one number on row twenty nine where Peuch was doubtful about its true value and therefore, he had listed it with a question mark as (20?). If the total of the sequence was intended to be the number 777, then the value of the uncertain number would be 14.

I decided to add up the two sets of numbers with 20+20+32+14 and 20+20+(20?)+22 and the total came to 168. I did not recognise the number 168 as an important number. However, if the number with the question mark was indeed 14 as suggested by the previous checksum of 777, then the number would be 162 as follows:
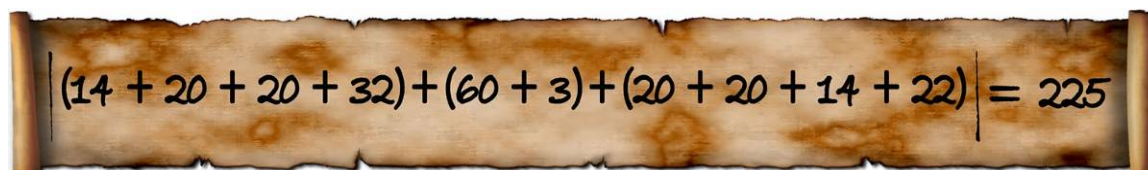
$$\text{Treasures} \mid (20 + 20 + 32 + 14) + (20 + 20 + 14 + 22) \mid = 162$$

I recognised the number 162 for that was the age of Jared when his son Enoch was born.

I became conscious that on row twenty four there were two separate cubit measurements. The instruction was to go 60 cubits and to dig a depth of 3 cubits in order to locate the treasure. It could readily be categorised as an addition with the numbers of 60 plus 3 or 60 + 3. It seemed to be an indication that the cubits were also to be included in a possible sequence of numbers to display a particular value. The track record with my earlier research into the numbers in the Old Testament had showed that the biblical mathematicians had usually encased important indices in a checksum

total. Furthermore, the checksum totals they employed usually had a recognisable number such as with an orbit of a planet. Therefore, I decided to see if the scribes had encased these three sets of sequences in a checksum total.

There was the sequence with the numbers 20+20+32+14 together and the sequence of numbers with 20+20+(20?)+22 and the cubits of 60 + 3. The total of those three lists came to 231. The closest recognisable checksum total was with the orbit of Venus at 225 days. For the third time an overlap of 6 had occurred with these computations. This strongly suggested that the value of the suspect number was 14. The display of the sequence with the new number of 14 included is shown below:

$$(14 + 20 + 20 + 32) + (60 + 3) + (20 + 20 + 14 + 22) = 225$$

The total of 225 was the equivalent of the orbit of Venus and this indicated that the suspect number was indeed 14. The three displays with the new number of 14 included proved beyond doubt that the suspect number was 14.

Enoch and the Checksum Brackets

The scribes had used Enoch as the tour guide to unveil the checksum brackets with the various indices recognisable with his ages and his solar calendar. It began where his first age of 65 where it was singled out as the only number on its own between two sets of Greek letters. That led to Chapter 5 of the Book of Genesis where the ages of the patriarchs stood out like inscriptions on tombstones. If one of the numbers on row sixteen had not been missing then somebody would surely have added up the numbers of treasures and cubits between the Greek letters of HN and ΣK and got the total of 969. Had the significance of that total with the final age of Methuselah not registered or been ignored as mere coincidence, then the appearance of a second final age of a patriarch would have aroused serious debate. This was where the total of the treasures from the Greek letters ΔI to ΣK added up to 777 or the final age of Lamech.

There were still three further checksums between sets of Greek letters and these were with the totals of 100, 677 and 857. Unless you knew the 777 day formula for measuring time then those three numbers would be strangers. But the scribes did leave two equations to identify the formula. The indices of the first of those formulas were displayed between the Greek letters of ΔI and TP. To aid the decoding process, the indices of that formula also began at ΔI where the checksum with 777 had started. The second formula relating to the 777 day calendar involved the indices on rows forty eight and forty nine. If you study Illustration 3B with the first line of checksums, you will see that the encoders left a gap between the checksum with Noah and with Jared as is highlighted in blue. That was how they highlighted the indices of the second formula. Both formulas will be outlined in Chapter 3.

Padding

It was necessary to add in padding from the Extras column to form some of the checksums. The scribes had prompted of this position right from the start and that was with the first age of Enoch. The number of cubits from row one to row nine added up to 64 but that number meant nothing to me. However, standing like a lighthouse on its own between two sets of Greek letters was the number 65. It was recognisable as the first age of Enoch. It was a prompt to look for a digit one and there on the very first row was the listing of 'a chest' to represent the digit 1 in order to complete the checksum and get the total with 64 + 1 = 65.

Enoch again set the trend for the padding where in rows <u>forty seven</u> and <u>forty eight</u>, all of his three ages of 65, 300 and 365 were evident together with his 364 day solar calendar. Enoch's first age of 65 years could be formed from the treasures, cubits and padding as follows:

| Row 1 | Cubits | 40+6+3+15+ (1 padding from Extras) | = 65 | Row 9 |

His second age of 300 years could be deducted from the listing of the number 300 on <u>row forty eight</u>. His final age of 365 years could be formed from the treasures, cubits and padding as follows:

| Row 47 | Treasures | 62 + 300 | = 365 Days or Years | Row 48 |
| | Cubits | 2 + (1 from padding) | | |

That just left Enoch's solar calendar year and its 364 days could be formed from the treasures and cubits as follows:

| Row 47 | Treasures | 62 + 300 | = 364 Days | Row 48 |
| | Cubits | 2 | | |

Thus there were two out of three templates together to illustrate that those extra numbers such as '*a black stone*' meaning **one** black stone were intended as padding.

There was another of those helpful prompts about adding padding where the checksum with the total of the first ages of the patriarchs at 1,556 years was listed. The checksum included padding where the number 2 as in '*2 reservoirs*' on <u>row fifty seven</u> was applied. If the extra padding of the number 2 had not been applied then the total would have been 1,554. The number 1,554 was also 777 + 777, and the number 777 had a high visibility profile in this analysis as the first age of Lamech. That high visibility with 777 was purely cosmetic in this 777 + 777 presentation but not so with the number 1,554 itself when expressed in years. I had previously encountered the period of 1,554 years where it was also 131 orbits of the planet Jupiter to within 19 leap days.[7]

The scribes had devised the use of padding as a last resort when all of the cubits and treasures had become a fixture in catering for the other array of checksums. In all, the extra numbers were with the number 1 or 'a' meaning the digit 1 four times, the number 2 four times, the number 4 twice and the number 7 once. There were also the word 'second' listed three times and this could be adopted as the digit 2. It was similar with the word 'third' where it could be adopted to mean the digit 3. I have listed 41 checksums so far of which 32 had no padding while the remaining nine required padding.

Summing Up

      This analysis of the treasures listed on the copper scroll has taken the road not travelled and shown the enigmatic numerical display to be a list of metaphorical nuggets of wisdom albeit with a bewildering pedigree. In a stroke of pure genius, the scribes had afforded us the opportunity to be able to check the figures on the copper scroll and confirm that their original values had remained intact on their long precarious journey through the vagaries of time.

      The final sum up with the checksums is with the total period in days, which formed with the listings of 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5 and 5 years. These are displayed in Illustrations 3A and 3 B. One of the 5 year periods was with the two listings of 912 relative to the final age of Seth. Those two numbers plus padding with 2 added up to 1,826 days, which was equal to 5 years. The total of the seven periods added up as follows:

$$365 + 730 + 1{,}095 + 1{,}095 + 1{,}461 + 1{,}826 + 1{,}826 = 8{,}398 \text{ Days}$$

The total came to 8,398 days or 23 years and there was padding of 2 to round it up to 8,400 days. I have already outlined that there was an example of a checksum in Chapter 31 of the Book of Numbers where the spoils of war were distributed. The spoils comprised of sheep, cattle asses and women. The Levites share numbered 8,400, which compared to 8,400 for the total of the periods as outlined above. Thus the checksums on the copper scroll had got the endorsement of God's chosen priesthood, the Levites.

Chapter 3

The Encryption of Calendar Indices on the Scroll

I unveiled a unique biblical method of measuring time several years before I came across the copper scroll. Therefore I already knew its indices and recognised four of them in the sequences between the Greek letter brackets. I also knew where the indices were encrypted in the Old Testament. I have termed this unique method for measuring time **"The Reed-777 Day Formula"** because it used the period of 777 days as the yardstick to measure out long time periods. I perceived that the 777 day yardstick was known as a reed because it referred to measuring with a reed in the Books of Ezekiel and Revelation. I will first describe the reed formula and identify the principle time periods and indices. Then I will outline how they were encrypted into the numerical layout on the copper scroll.

The method for measuring time was to count out 777 days and continue the exercise until 55 such intervals were counted out. The count would have reached almost the same date after 117 years as when it had started with only a difference of less than two days. In other words it was like an anniversary or birthday. It was not too unlike anyone who was born on February 29th in a leap year for they really only have a birthday every four years. There was a slight overrun in the 777 day by 55 times count, which meant that 2 days had to be deducted to achieve an exact synchronization with 117 solar years. By continuing the count in lots of 777 days, the cycle returned to within 3 ½ days of the same date after 217 years. Therefore, the three principal numbers of the Reed-777 day formula were 777, 117 and 217.

This brings us to an unusual aspect for measuring the period of one year. Our calendar dating is in *solar time*. The solar year is measured by reference to a fixed point on earth. In ancient times a sun dial was employed to provide that fixed point. However, there is a different method to measure time when at sea and the focal point is against a fixed star in the heavens. It is therefore called star time or sidereal time. A star year is twenty minutes and ten seconds longer than the solar year. In the biblical era where there were no mechanical clocks or telescopes, the tiny period of just over twenty minutes between the solar and the star year would have been almost impossible to measure. There was a way around the problem however for over the course of 72 years the tiny period would have grown to be a whole day. The difference was 1.66 days in 117 years.

This was where the Reed-777 day formula kicked in with 117 years. The difference between 55 times 777 days and 117 solar years was also 1.66 days. Therefore, the priests had theoretically projected the tiny difference of twenty minutes ten seconds between the solar and star years in the Reed-777 day method over the period of 117 years.

The periods of 117 and 217 would have been rather awkward periods **to relate to**. The biblical astronomers obviously had the same view because I found that they had also used the Reed-777 day formula to measure out the much more manageable linear periods of 100 years. To synchronize the given multiples of the 777 day count with 100 solar years, it required five leap days to be added on every 100 years. The equation was 777 days by 47 times = 36,519 days, which was 5 days short of 100 solar years of 36,524 days. This was a long term calendar and the priests went even further and theoretically projected out the timeline to 1,000 and 3,000 solar years. The leap days therefore multiplied out to 52 days in 1,000 solar years and 156 days in 3,000 solar years. The scribes also theoretically projected out the count with star years in periods of 100, 1,000 and 3,000 years. The equation was 777 days by 47 times = 36,519 days, which was 6 days short of 100 star years of 36,525 days. The leap days multiplied out to 66 days in 1,000 star years and 198 days in 3,000 star years. I found another period that was projected out into the future with the Reed-777 day method and it was with six constellations of the zodiac at 12,960 years in both solar and star years.

The main difference for measuring 100, 1,000, 3,000 and 12,960 solar and star years was with the numbers of leap days, which had to be added on to synchronise time to complete those lengthy periods. The periods in years and the leap days for both solar and star year are shown in Table 2 as follows:
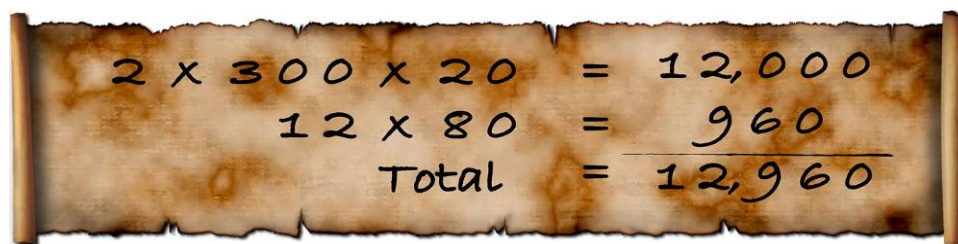
Table: 2 Periods in Years with their Solar and Star Leap Days

Periods	Solar Time Leap Day	Star Time Leap Day
100 Years	5 Days	6 Days
1,000 Years	52 Days	66 Days
3,000 Years	157 Days	198 Days
12,960 Years	677 Days	857 Days

Note. There were some fractions involved but I have left them out to make the presentation simple.

The principal periods in the Reed-777 day formula were thus 777 days together with 17, 117, 217, 100, 1,000, 3,000 and 12,960 years. Each of those periods in years had their respective leap days.

The next step was to identify how the scribes had encrypted those numbers onto the copper scroll. I will begin by outlining how the scribes encrypted six constellations of the zodiac at 12,960 years. On row <u>forty eight</u> of the scroll the instruction was to dig 2 cubits and find 300 gold talents and 20 vessels. On the next row the instruction was to dig 12 cubits and find 80 talents. Those numbers from the scroll were presented as a mathematical equation and were then multiplied and the subsequent totals added. The result was as follows:

$$2 \times 300 \times 20 = 12,000$$
$$12 \times 80 = 960$$
$$\text{Total} = 12,960$$
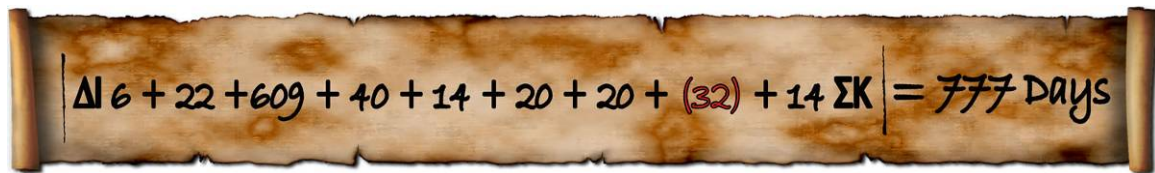
The result with 12,960 was the equivalent of six constellations of the Zodiac at 12,960 years.

The number of 12,960 years was formed from the number 12,000 and the number 960. The number 12,000 was equal to the "*Zoroastrian time of the long dominion*" of 12,000 years. Zoroaster was a Persian holy man and his philosophy was about a constant struggle between the forces of good and evil. His teaching told of a good God and a bad God and the Christian teachings of God and the devil most likely originated with his religious philosophy. Zoroaster taught that there would be a constant conflict between the good God and the bad God and this struggle would come in four waves lasting 3,000 years each. It was portrayed in cosmic terms as a conflict between finite time and infinite time. Finally, after the period of the long dominion of 12,000 years, the good God of finite time would prevail over the bad God of infinite time. In other words, good would overcome evil at the end of the time of the long dominion.

The Reid-777 day method was the way to theoretically measure time in **finite** linear periods of 100, 1,000, 3,000, 6,000 and 12,000 years. However, the period of 12,960 years was orbital infinite time and it had to be converted to units of finite time. That was why the indices were portrayed on the copper scroll to multiply out to 12,000 and to 960. It meant that the period of 12,000 years would be theoretically measured and then the period of 960 years would also be measured. Both of the measurements would have accrued leap days and these would have to be added on in order to reach the target. Using this method with the Reid-777 day formula, the leap days for 12,960 solar years were 677 days while the leap days for 12,960 star years were 857 days.

The next step was to find the number 777 together with the numbers 677 and 857 with respect to leap day periods. The Greek letters had provided a purpose at the beginning of the scroll where they formed the numbers into couplets and this set the template for the matching process. They also had acted as brackets to house several of the checksums such as with the final ages of Methuselah and Lamech. Now the third function of the Greek letters can be revealed.
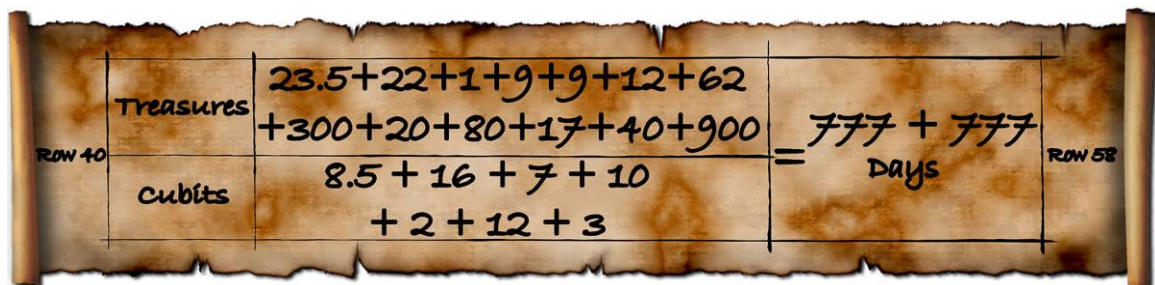
The first presentation was with the principal number of the Reed-777 day formula itself. The total of the numbers of treasures in between the Greek letters of **ΔΙ** and **ΣΚ** was as follows:

$$\Delta I \; 6 + 22 + 609 + 40 + 14 + 20 + 20 + (32) + 14 \; \Sigma K = 777 \text{ Days}$$
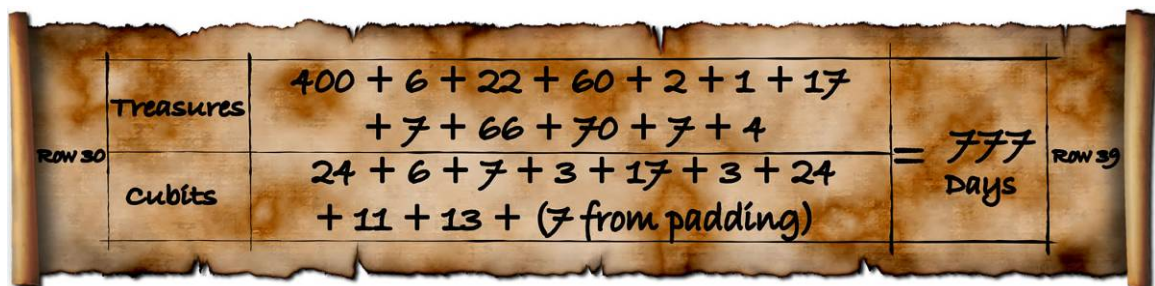
We know the number 777 was equal to the final age of Lamech. But the number 777 was also the principal number of the reed calendar formula with the period of 777 days.

Four modules depicting 777 years have featured so far in the analysis. A bigger module with 777 + 777 days was also identified and it was formed from all of the treasures and cubits between row forty to row fifty eight as follows:

| Row 40 | Treasures | $23.5 + 22 + 1 + 9 + 9 + 12 + 62$ $+ 300 + 20 + 80 + 17 + 40 + 900$ | $= 777 + 777$ Days | Row 58 |
| | Cubits | $8.5 + 16 + 7 + 10$ $+ 2 + 12 + 3$ | | |

That makes a total of six modules to represent 777 days. There was one final module to form 777 days and it was with all of the treasures, cubits and padding of seven from row thirty to row thirty nine as follows:

| Row 30 | Treasures | $400 + 6 + 22 + 60 + 2 + 1 + 17$ $+ 7 + 66 + 70 + 7 + 4$ | $= 777$ Days | Row 39 |
| | Cubits | $24 + 6 + 7 + 3 + 17 + 3 + 24$ $+ 11 + 13 + (7 \text{ from padding})$ | | |

Therefore, there was the magic number of seven displays of the number 777 on the copper scroll to depict the period of 777 days.
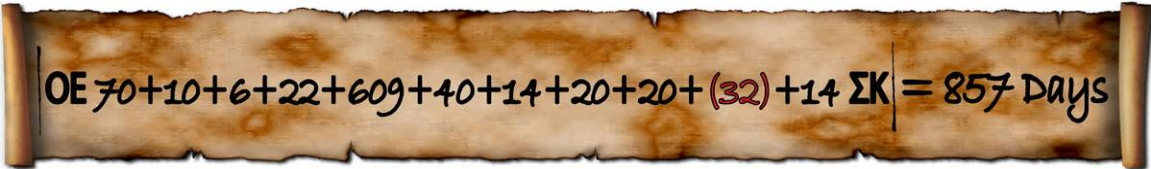
The leap days to be added on to synchronise the Reed-777 day formula with 12,960 solar years were a total of 677 days. The number of the treasures in between the Greek letters of **ΔΙ** and **TP** added up as follows:

$$\Delta I \; 6 + 22 + 609 + 40 \; TP = 677 \text{ Days}$$

The total with the number 677 was the equivalent of the number of leap days when measuring six constellation of the zodiac at 12,960 solar years.
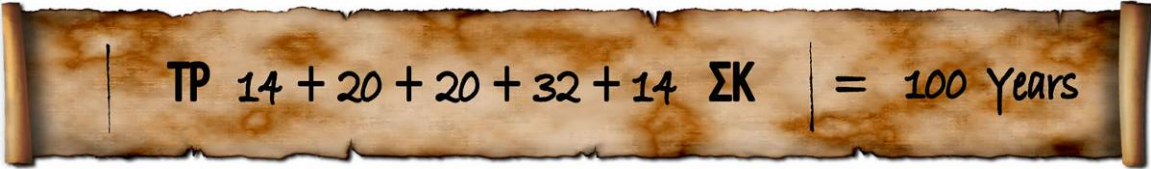
The total of the treasures in between the Greek letters of **OE** and **ΣΚ** added up as follows:

$$\text{OE } 70+10+6+22+609+40+14+20+20+(32)+14 \text{ } \Sigma K = 857 \text{ Days}$$

The total with the number 857 was the equivalent of the 857 leap day in 12,960 star years.
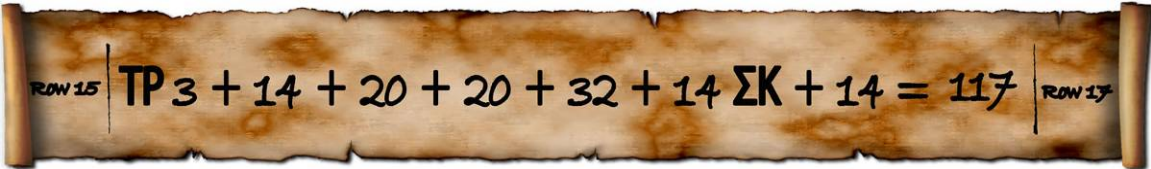
  The next period to be unveiled was the number 100 to represent the period of 100 years. The total of the numbers of treasures between the Greek letters of **TP** and **ΣK** added up as follows:

$$\text{TP } 14 + 20 + 20 + 32 + 14 \text{ } \Sigma K = 100 \text{ Years}$$

The total of 100 was equal to the period of 100 years with the reed formula.
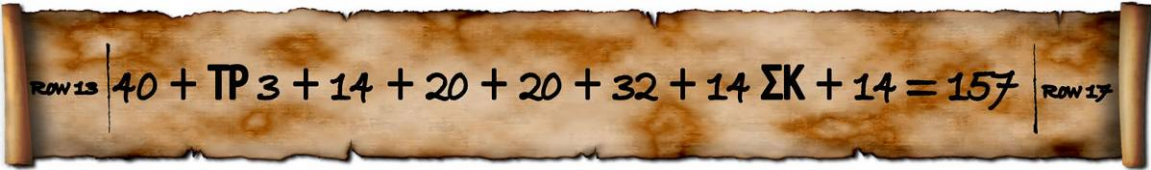
  The next number to be unveiled from the scroll was 117 and it represented the period of 117 years. The total of the numbers of cubits and treasures in sequence from <u>row fifteen</u> to <u>row seventeen</u> was as follows:

$$\text{ROW 15 } | \text{ TP } 3 + 14 + 20 + 20 + 32 + 14 \text{ } \Sigma K + 14 = 117 | \text{ ROW 17}$$

The total of 117 was one of the principal numbers of the Reed-777 day formula. The sequence included all of the numbers of treasures and cubits between the Greek letters of **TP** and **ΣK** plus the next number of 14.

  The next number of the reed indices was with 157 to represent leap days. It was almost the same line up as that last sequence except that it also included the number 40 just before the Greek letters of **TP**. The sequence included all the numbers of treasures and cubits from <u>row thirteen</u> to <u>row seventeen</u> as follows:

$$\text{ROW 13 } | \text{ } 40 + \text{TP } 3 + 14 + 20 + 20 + 32 + 14 \text{ } \Sigma K + 14 = 157 | \text{ ROW 17}$$

The total at 157 was the equivalent of the number of leap days with the reed calendar.

  The next of the reed indices was with the sequence of numbers to give the number 217, which represented the period of 217 years in the unique calendar. The total was formed from the numbers of treasures from **XAΓ** to **OE** together with the next number of 70 silver talents. The numbers of treasures from <u>row five</u> to <u>row eight</u> were as follows:

$$\text{ROW 5 } | \text{ XAΓ } 40 + 42 + 65 \text{ OE } + 70 = 217 | \text{ ROW 8}$$

The total with the number 217 was a principal numbers in the Reed-777 day formula.

Therefore the numbers to represent the periods of 12,960 years, 100 years, 777 days, 157 leap days, 677 leap days for solar time and 857 leap days for star time had all been neatly unveiled from the copper scroll. The numbers to represent 117 years, 217 years had also been unveiled from the scroll.

The Reed Calendar Indices Encrypted in Column 1 of the Copper Scroll

The strangest thing about the encryption on the copper scroll was where the equivalent numbers of ten of the main periods in years and leap days of the Reed-777 day calendar method were encoded in its very first column. The column is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Ten of the Reed Calendar Indices

Column	Row	Cubit		Treasure Numbers		Treasures		Extra	Greek Letters
C1	1	40		Talents	17			a chest	KEN
	2			Gold Ingots	100			3rd	
	3			Talents	900				
	4	6			No Numbers			2nd 7th	ΧΑΓ
	5	3		Silver Talents	40				

The first treasures listed were 17 talents and 100 gold ingots and these equated to two of the Reed-777 day calendar periods of 17 years and 100 years. Those numbers also formed as a simple equation as follows:

$$\begin{array}{rl} 17 & \text{Represents the period of 17 years of the sacred calendar} \\ 100 & \text{Represents the period of 100 years of the sacred calendar} \\ \hline \text{Total} = 117 & \text{Represents the period of 117 years of the sacred calendar} \end{array}$$

By adding 17 to 100 the number of 117 was achieved. The next step was to add on the number 40 from the first listing of cubits and the new total was $117 + 40 = 157$. This number of 157 represented the number of leap days in 3,000 years with the Reed formula.

The numbers 100 and 900 in row two and row three added up to 1,000 and that was another number of the reed formula. There was the listing of third floor or third platform in column one and that indicated there were three floors or platforms. I therefore took the *third* as a prompt to add the 1,000 three times and the result was 3,000, which was one of the reed indices with 3,000 solar or star years. Another of the indices was with the number of 6 cubits and this equated to the 6 leap days to be added when measuring 100 star years. There was also the listing of *third* and *second* and they added up to 5, which equated to the number of leap days when measuring 100 solar years. The leap days for the period of 117 years was 1.66 days and this in practice, would have to be 2 whole days. The two days could be represented with the listing of the word *second* meaning 2nd or 2. The leap

days for 217 years were 3 ½ days but in practice this would mean adding 3 whole days. The number 3 as cubits was listed on <u>row five</u>.

Therefore, the number representing 2 days, 3 days, 5 days, 6 days, 157 days, 17 years, 100 years, 117 years, 1,000 years and 3,000 years were formed from the indices in column one. Because the first lists of numbers on the scroll had been so fruitful in producing ten of the reed formula periods, I decided to see were they encased within a checksum? I had noticed that the principal numbers with 117, 217 and 777 added up to 1,111. It was a number that was memorable because of all the ones and therefore would be suitable to form a checksum total.

I checked the copper scroll where the ten numbers of the reed formula had been encrypted and found that the total of the cubits, treasures and the optimal numbers of third (3rd) and second (2nd) added up as follows:

The total was 1,111. It did not include the seventh because its translation was in doubt. This was where Peuch had identified the Sabbatical year and not the seventh. There was the gloss of magic with that remarkable outcome with the number 1,111 especially when you consider the authoritive stamp of approval it had bestowed on the reliability of the numbers involved. In one fell swoop, the checksum had validated that the numbers in column one of the copper scroll had retained their original values intact. In turn the checksum also validated that those ten assembled numbers of the Reed- 777 day formula on the scroll were also the correct values.

The Three numbers of 52, 66 and 198 of the Reed Formula

There were still three numbers of the Reed-777 day formula to be identified on the scroll and these were with the numbers, which represented the leap day periods of 52, 66 and 198 days. On <u>row thirty nine</u> of the scroll there were the indices of Enoch's calendar and these were presented as 13 cubits and 4 stator coins together and they multiplied out to 52, which was the same number as the leap days in 1,000 solar years. The investigation continued where there were 66 leap days in 1,000 star years and that number compared to the number of 66 talents, which was in <u>row thirty seven </u>of the scroll.
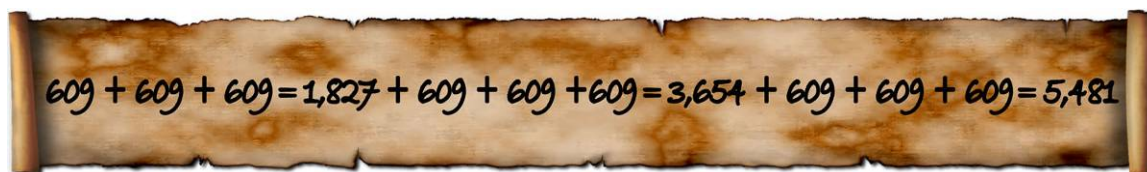
The leap days to synchronize the Reed-777 day calendar with 3,000 star years came to a total of 198 days. On <u>row twenty nine</u> of the scroll, there was an instruction to dig 9 cubits to find 22 talents. Multiply 22 by 9 and the result at 198 was the same number as the leap days in 3,000 star years. Therefore, the last three periods with 52, 66 and 198 days were readily detectable from the scroll. The number 66 was openly listed as treasures whereas the numbers 52 and 198 were hidden behind the indices of two multiplications.

609 Talents of Silver and Gold

There were the indices of a mathematical equation on the scroll and it was a demonstration model of both a conversion of the numbers to solar years together with an introduction to the Reed-777 day method for measuring time. This equation involved seven numbers and remarkably, they were all in sequence. Importantly, they were within the brackets of the two sets of Greek letters of **ΔΙ** and **TP**. The numbers were both with cubits and treasure weights. One number stood out for it was the sum total of a list of gold and silver treasures and the total were listed at 609 talents. The instruction was to dig 9 cubits to find those 609 talents. I multiplied out the numbers 609 by 9 and

the total came to 5,481. The result converted to 15 solar years. I then redid the calculation using the ancient method, which was to add the number 609 together nine times.

An abbreviated version of the ancient method was as follows:

$$609 + 609 + 609 = 1,827 + 609 + 609 + 609 = 3,654 + 609 + 609 + 609 = 5,481$$

Under close observation a remarkable sequence had become evident. The combination revealed that the choices of **9** and **609** were not just a random selection but instead it was an intelligent arrangement, which had to have been meticulously chosen by the scribes. The additions had an inbuilt parallel logic to compliment and prove the computations were deliberately intended. The parallel system was where three times 609 at 1,827 equated to five solar years, six times 609 at 3,654 equated to ten years and nine times at 5,481 equated to fifteenth years. Like steps of a stairs the three results of five, ten and fifteen years provided a parallel guiding hand to support the position of multiplying the numbers of the treasures by the cubits. In computer terminology, those two numbers of 609 and 9 when taken together had particular '*properties*.'

Under further scrutiny I noticed an unusual layout of six of those numbers on the scroll and it involved the north, south, east and west coordinates. It listed the <u>southern corner</u> before the **9** cubits in the column and it also listed the <u>other corner – the eastern one</u> before the **16** cubits and **40** talents in the row just below. I also noticed that it referred to the <u>western</u> corner immediately after the number **40**. The words <u>southern corner</u> and <u>western corner</u> seemed to couple the two sets of numbers on rows twelve and thirteen together in between the two corners.

There was more to follow where in <u>row eleven</u> it listed the <u>northern corner</u> and it was followed by **4** cubits and **22** talents. In my minds-eye I could visualise the numbers of **4** cubits and **22** talents, **9** cubits and **609** items and **16** cubits and **40** talents of silver encompassed by the north, south, east and west coordinates of the hemisphere circle. The script read like the programmed format of an encryption code albeit with a vocabulary that was in the idealistic terms of nature's symbolism.

When we draw a circle around numbers we group them together. In this case the two numbers of **9** and **609** were in the centre while the other two sets of numbers with **4** and **22** together with **16** and **40** were surrounding them as is shown in the circle below. I have drawn the north south east and west coordinates as we draw them today but the biblical depiction placed the east as the focal point.
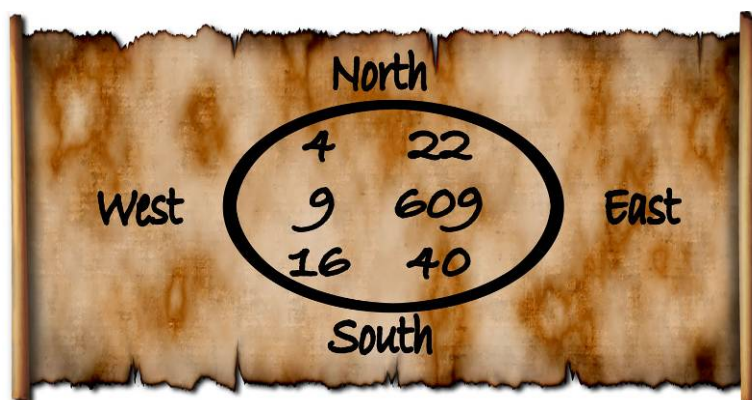
This was a code breaking exercise and thus I have presented the numbers between the Greek letters of **ΔI** and **TP** without the words cubits or treasures. Instead, I have presented the numbers using the symbols of a mathematical equation as follows:

$$\Delta I \, 6 \, \ldots \, (4 \times 22) + (9 \times 609) + (16 \times 40) \, TP$$

In that presentation, the three sets of numbers in brackets were to be multiplied and then added together. The purpose of the number 6 will be outlined later.

I had already multiplied out 609 by 9 and the result at 5,481 proved to be within two days of **15** solar years. I then multiplied the other two sets of numbers and the results were 88 and 640 respectively. The three totals with 88, 5,481 and 640 added up to 6,209. There was a significant result in store where the total proved to be the equivalent of **17** solar years to the very day. With this latest result it meant that the numbers which surrounding the **9** and **609** had themselves multiplied out to the equivalent of **2** solar years.

What was presented as a list of treasures and cubits had suddenly transformed into a real mathematical equation. The purpose of the equation was to convert the given numbers into solar years. If the equation was done with just the one computation with 609 multiplied by 9, the result would have been very impressive but still not totally convincing. But the second step involving the addition of the results of (4 × 22) and (16 × 40) verified that it was a perfectly arranged mathematical equation. To round it off, there was a third step and it had to do with how the period of 17 years was measured using the Reed-777 day method for measuring time.

This method involved the Reed-777 calendar was to measure time by counting out the days in intervals of 777 days. It took 777 days × 8 times = 6,216 and this result was an overlap of 7 days beyond 6,209 days. But the last remaining unused number between the Greek letters of **ΔI** and **TP** on the scroll was 6 and not 7. The number 6 was different to the other numbers between the two Greek letters because its treasure was listed as silver bars whereas all the other numbers had treasures in talents. Furthermore, there was no cubit measurement with the 6 silver bars whereas there were cubit measurements with the other three numbers of treasures. The number 6 was also outside the north, south, east and west coordinates.

On further investigation I found that the period of one day was inferred in the script where the number 6 was listed. (Lefkovits p 131) This brought the total of the equation of the numbers between the Greek letter of **ΔI** and **TP** on the scroll to 17 year 7 days. This period represented eight intervals of **777** days as follows:

$$777 + 777 + 777 + 777 + 777 + 777 + 777 + 777 = 17 \text{ Years } 7 \text{ Days}$$

In that equation there were seven numbers in sequence and they were all in between the two Greek letters of **ΔI** and **TP**. Those seven numbers had been arranged to convey intelligent information about converting the figures to solar time. Seven numbers in sequence was on the same scale as a Lotto jackpot winner and therefore, every detail had to be meticulously planned and thought through with imaginative skill.

There was one extra step in the jigsaw because the total of the numbers of cubits and treasures between the Greek letter **TP** and **ΣK** added up to 100. The period of 100 years was a principal interval of the Reed-777 day calendar. By simply adding the converted period of 17 years from the equation as outlined above to 100 years, the total came to 117 years, which was one of the fundamental template periods of the reed calendar. It meant that all of the numbers between the Greek letters of **ΔI** and **ΣK** were part of an algorithm to form 117 years while the totals of the treasures between the same two Greek letters totalled the main reed number of 777.

The application of dividing the numbers above by 365.242 to convert the figures to years proved to be so successful in the overall research work where it produced recognizable time periods

that I have jovially called it the *'conversion of sinners'* **COS** test. I also found an example of the COS formula in the Bible with a couplet from the copper scroll and I have outlined the details in Appendix 1 because I do not want to interrupt the flow of this investigation.

Chapter 4

Identifying the Duplicate Inventory

The matching process was always going to be an amazing trail to follow and on the way I discovered several enigmatic terms on the scroll, which whetted the appetite. For instance, the word **"*dovecot*"** was cited three times on the scroll and it had been identified by translators as a bird house with many openings. Bird houses are normally associated with a pigeon loft. By association, the paranormal instinctive ability of homing pigeons was not too unlike the matching process where the prime location had to be literally landed on. If this was intended by the copper scroll scribes, it was another cognitive use of symbolism to convey an intended activity such as homing in on the numerical targets.

Using couplets of numbers I conducted the matching process between the copper scroll and the Old Testament. If I may rephrase the comment of a great British politician and WWII veteran, Denis Healey, "*the sky was dark from the wings of the pigeons coming home to roost.*" I have selected the Top Ten of where the pigeons landed in the couplet matching process to show that the writers of the scroll had deliberately targeted certain locations in the Bible. Importantly, the matches mainly related to **gold** and **silver** treasures together with a **roll** of records and a **scroll**.

Match 1

The first match was with the pair of numbers of **40** and **17** together on <u>row one</u> of the copper scroll. It led to the Book of Genesis where it outlined that the flood began on the **17th** day of the second month and it rained for **40** days and nights. Matches with pairs of numbers were on my mind and my awareness therefore increased when I read that Noah brought the animals on board '*two by two*.' The scene with Noah and the '*two by two*' amplified the idea of couplets. When I returned to the scroll, I checked and found that that there were four pairs of numbers at the beginning of it, which had been arranged as couplets where they were bordered in between two sets of Greek letters. It was a confirmation that the numbers were to be arranged as couplets when conducting the matching process. This would greatly enhance the matches because the results would be as rare as finding twins.

Match 2

The next important match led to a scene, which had a haunting similarity with this search for items of treasures. On <u>row thirty three</u> of the copper scroll there were instructions to dig **3** cubits and find **60** talents. This couplet led to Chapter 6 of the Book of Ezra where Darius ordered a search for a **roll** in the house of rolls where the plundered treasures from Solomon's temple were laid up in Babylon. A **roll** was found and therein there was a record. This record outlined how Cyrus the king had previously made a decree that the house of God in Jerusalem was to be rebuilt and its dimensions were to be **60** cubits high by **60** cubits in breadth. The details went on to say that the house was finished on the **3rd** day of the month of Adar.

Therefore, there were the two numbers of **60** and **3** on the scroll and **60** and third (meaning 3) in the Book of Ezra. It had outlined in the **roll** by Cyrus that the **golden** and **silver** vessels, which had been carried off from Jerusalem, were to be returned to the temple. The search by Darius for a roll in the house of rolls was not too unlike what this matching exercise was trying to do. After all, the original Old Testament would have been a series of papyrus rolls at the time the copper scroll was written as was attested to by the Dead Sea scrolls documents themselves. The reference to the **golden** and **silver** treasures was close to the bone relative to the search for the gold and silver treasures, which were outlined on the copper scroll.

Match 3

The matching process with couplets continued where it stated on <u>row nine</u> of the copper scroll to dig down **15** cubits to find **10** talents. The trail led to a couplet in the Book of Leviticus where it outlined in the chapter how the women over 60 years of age were valued at **10** shekels of silver and the men were valued at **15** shekels of silver.[8] It was a couplet with **10** and **15** together and it was like a helpful prompt where the men and women were been converted in value to silver shekels. The biblical writers had obviously not heard about gender equality in those bygone days. The matching exercise continued and encountered two more couplets of numbers with **60** cubits and **3** cubits on <u>row twenty four</u> together with **60** talents and **5** gold talents on <u>row fifty nine</u> of the scroll. These couplets were found in the same verses in the Book of Leviticus thus resulting in a total of three successful matches relative to humans being valued as silver shekels.

Match 4

The pointing to treasures in the Old Testament continued where it stated on <u>row twenty seven</u> of the copper scroll to dig **9** cubits to find **21** talents. The matching process led to Chapter 52 of the Book of Jeremiah where it told about Zedekiah who began to reign as king when he was **21** years old. In his **9**th year the Babylonians besieged Jerusalem and burned Solomon's temple before taking away all of the treasures to Babylon. Just like the lists of treasures on the copper scroll, the treasures that were plundered from Solomon's temple were also listed in that same chapter of the Book of Jeremiah. The list included pillars of brass, the brasen sea, caldrons, shovels, snuffers, bowls, spoons, basons, firepans, candlesticks, cups "***and that which was of gold in gold, and that which was of silver in silver, took the captain of the guard away.***"[9] Therefore, the couplet of **21** and **9**th in Jeremiah was another clear pointer to treasures where it told about the gold, silver, brass and bronze treasures of Solomon's temple. It was peculiar how the quote stated about "***gold in gold***" and "***silver in silver***" for it was like a suggestion of a '***match for match***' exercise with gold and silver as pertained in this comparison exercise. "*With gold and silver I thee wed*" seemed to be the motto of the scribes who devised the couplet arrangements for each match made in heaven.

Match 5

The instruction given in <u>row twenty nine</u> of the copper scroll was to dig **9** cubits and find +20+20+14+22 talents. The couplet of **9** and **20** led to the only listing of those two numbers together in the Old Testament where it outlined how it took the period of **9** months and **20** days to hold a census of the tribes of Israel for King David. The king's steward made a peculiar statement where he advised David that the census numbers had already been added to a hundred fold. God was angry at David for holding the census and in vengeance he sent famine and plague. The king repented and bought a threshing floor to build an altar on together with oxen for to sacrifice to the Lord in atonement.

The copper scroll pointed the finger at a census of the tribes of Israel and in particular, at the position where the censuses had been multiplied by one hundred. The enormous sizes of the original two censuses of the tribes in the Book of Numbers had been the subject of debate for centuries. But there was an explanation for how the numbers were exaggerated and it had been fingered by the writers of the copper scroll. This explained why nearly all of the census number ended with a double zero such as with the numbers of the tribe of Benjamin at 35,400. From my previous research work, I had discovered that those numbers that were paraded as two enormous censuses in the Book of Numbers were instead, the days of a solar calendar.
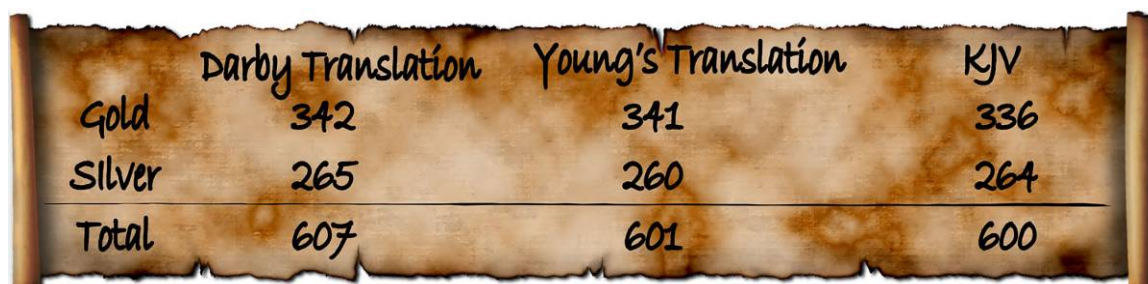
Match 6

The next hit on target was with **70** silver talents and **10** talents as a couplet on <u>rows eight and nine</u> of the scroll and it matched with **70** shekels of silver and **10** shekels of gold in Chapter 7 of the Book of Numbers. It was a direct hit with silver and gold and it was part of a trend, which had talents from the scroll but had shekels in the Bible. It said on the copper scroll that the duplicate inventory would list the treasures item by item. With this latest hit, the copper scroll couplet had led

to the biggest set of tithe offerings in the Old Testament where each of the leaders of the twelve tribes gave three **silver** and **gold** offerings. All of the items were listed together with their weights in shekels of **silver** or **gold**. Each tribe donated one **silver** charger weighing 130 shekels, one **silver** bowl weighing 70 shekels and one **golden** spoon weighing 10 shekels. There were twelve such listing with **silver** and **gold**. The target with those tithe offerings was enhanced where there was a sum total of all of the **gold** and **silver** offerings at the end of chapter in the Book of Numbers. Those totals had the numbers 24, 60, 60 and 60 and all four matched up with the same four numbers on the copper scroll.

Match 7

All couplets so far had led successfully to their counterparts in the Bible and therefore I decided to check the gold and silver items in the Old Testament to see if there was anything to be gleaned with those **600** talents on row sixty two of the scroll. I entered the numbers 600 into the biblical search engine and hit the key. One of the results was where the holy house of Solomon's temple was overlaid with 600 talents of gold. I then typed the word **gold** and the word **silver** into the biblical search engine. The results from three different translations of the Old Testament were as follows:

	Darby Translation	Young's Translation	KJV
Gold	342	341	336
Silver	265	260	264
Total	607	601	600

The result from the KJV was 600, which was an exact match with the 600 on the scroll.

Match 8

The next match led to cubits in the Bible and it arose from the very last number on the copper scroll. This final listing pointed to a location where **20** minas were hidden. It was therefore a surprizing bonus to find that the last listing of the number **20** in the Old Testament related to a flying scroll and it was in the Book of Zechariah. The text read as follows: "***Then I looked up and saw a flying scroll! And the angel asked me, "What do you see?" I answered him, "I'm looking at a flying scroll. It's 20 cubits long and 10 cubits wide.***"[10] From one scroll to another because the last number with 20 on the copper scroll had led to the last appearance of 20 in the Old Testament where it outlined about a flying scroll. I took the que from the flying scroll where the measurements of **20** cubits and **10** cubits became the new matching couplet. It led to King Solomon's temple and notably it was in cubit terms with the same numbers of **20** cubits and **10 cubits**.[11]

I had been led to King Solomon's temple by the two numbers of 20 and 10 on a flying scroll. There was however another couplet with the two numbers of **2** silver bars and **200** silver talents on column four of the copper scroll, which also led to Solomon's temple. This couplet matched up with **2** pillars on which **200** pomegranates were carved on in Solomon's temple.[12] According to the translators the last column of the copper scroll had stated that the duplicate inventory would list the measurements and all the items, item by item. The two separate couplets were dead on target because there was a list of the number of cubit measurements to build Solomon's palace and temple. I added up the cubits that were given in Chapter 7 of the first Book of Kings to build the palace and the temple and the total came to **386.5** cubits.

I had already added up the cubits, which several of the translators had listed for the copper scroll. Their total was with **383.5** cubits with Puech, **382.5** cubits with Wise, **388** cubits with Martinez, **390** cubits with Vermes and **365.5** cubits with Wolters. The totals with Peuch at **383.5** cubits and Wise at 382.5 were almost an exact match with the **386.5** cubits in the Old Testament

chapter. However, Lefkovits had listed a further 3 cubits on <u>row fifty seven</u> of the scroll and they had been validated as original by the checksums. It meant that those 3 cubits could be added to the total of 383.5 cubits by Peuch bringing the grand total to 386.5 cubits. This made it a perfect match between the copper scroll and Chapter 7 of the first Book of Kings with the total of 386.5 cubits. It was a match made in heaven and it had the divine blessing from the inner sanctuary of Solomon's temple.

Match 9

There was only one listing of the word '*copper*' in the Old Testament. This listing of copper was homed in on by the two listings of **2** cubits and **20** vessels on <u>row forty eight</u> of the copper scroll. Those two numbers were in the chapter eight of the Book of Ezra as follows: "***twenty basons of gold, of a thousand drams; and two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold.***"[13] There were 2**0** basons of gold and **2** vessels of fine copper. It was the only listing of the word copper in the KJV of the Old Testament and it stated that it was as precious as gold. It was noticeable how the earlier quote about a roll of records from the search by Darius had outlined how the treasures from Jerusalem were referred to on that roll or scroll. It seemed opportunely suggestive where Ezra had referred to "***two vessels of copper***" and the copper scroll was actually found in two separate parts in the cave at Qumran. Ezra was reckoned to be the redactor who conducted the final re-editing of the Torah and shaped the theme of the books in the Old Testament.

Match 10

The match process so far had led from many talents of treasures from the scroll to shekels of treasures, which were spread out over the Old Testament. It is now intended to give an example of what lay behind the numbers that were targeted by the copper scroll. I entered the couplet of the numbers of 70 and 7 from <u>rows thirty eight</u> and <u>thirty nine</u> of the scroll into the search engine and it led to those two numbers together in the Book of Daniel. Those two numbers related to a prophecy involving the periods of 70 weeks together with the period of a week. (A week of course was 7 days) A further period of 62 weeks was also involved in the prophecy. I rechecked and found that the number 62 was listed as silver talents on <u>row forty seven</u> of the scroll so it was another match. This was a decoding process where prophecies cannot feature but why had the scroll led to these three numbers with 62 weeks, 70 weeks and one week of 7 days.

Out of curiosity, I multiplied the number 62 by 70 and the total came to 4,340. I recognised that the number 4,340 was just 7 longer than the number of days in the orbit of Jupiter. To correct the error there was that period of one week of 7 days listed with those two numbers in the Book of Daniel. The text referred to overspreading and the multiplication of 62 by 70 had overspread the orbit of Jupiter by a week of 7 days. The term overspreading led me to subtract the listed week of 7 days from the total of 4,340 and the result was the precise orbit of Jupiter at 4,333 whole days.

In my previous research work, I had unveiled many time periods from the numbers in the Bible some of which were with the orbits of the planets. But finding the orbit of Jupiter with the computations involving the numbers 62, 70 and 7 days was new to me and therefore a success story for the matching system with the copper scroll. However, there was more to this puzzle because the numbers 62 and 70 were given in weeks and not days. Because the two periods were in weeks, I multiplied the orbit of Jupiter by seven and the result was 30,331 days. It transpired that there were 135 orbits of the planet Venus in that period to within an overlap of half a week. And notably, the text in the Book of Daniel referred to the period of half a week.

It will be shown in a later chapter that the orbits of those two planets with Jupiter and Venus were utilized in checksum totals. Those checksum totals had future proofed the numbers in sacrificial peace and burnt offerings in the Book of Numbers. Using the orbits of Jupiter and Venus as checksum totals was a God's send because those orbits are constants and they have the same values today as when Daniel strolled by the rivers of Babylon thousands of years ago. They were also recognizable values for us to readily identify with.

The alluring treasure map of the copper scroll pointed to crocks of gold and silver talents. But to try and find the hidden gems was like looking for the proverbial needle in a hay stack at the end of the rainbow for those who were led up the garden path by taking the terrestrial route.

Thus there was a Top 10 list of initial examples where the writers of the copper scroll had led us to treasures of gold and/or silver in the Bible together with a roll and a scroll. That the matching employed couplets of numbers made the targets all the more precious. Added to this was the match of **600** talents of gold and silver with the **600** listings of gold and silver in the King James Version of the Bible. There were multiple matches, which led to the building of King Solomon's temple and palace. It was with those building projects where a jackpot of cubits was encountered with a total at 386.5 cubits. This number was an exact match with the number of cubits listed on the copper scroll at 386.5 cubits. The last match with the numbers in the Book of Daniel gave an insight of why the scribes of the copper scroll had pointed to certain locations in the Old Testament. They had used the notion of a treasure trail to pinpoint numbers in scripture where the indices of the heavens had been secretly archived by the biblical writers.

Chapter 5

The Metaphorical Treasure Trail

The trek through the Old Testament was like following a prepared route where the numbers were the stepping stones whose pathway led through the various historical sagas of scripture. I got the stepping stones phrase where the copper scroll referred to a ford with stones and it soon identified with the Israelites who crossed over the dry riverbed stones of the river Jordan. It stated on the last column of the copper scroll that the duplicate copy was hidden in a cave with tombs at its mouth. We have seen how the scribes used the ages of the patriarchs as checksum totals and how those ages stood out like inscriptions on tombstones. There was a listing of **400** talents on the scroll and the number was immediately followed by a cave. In comparison it outlined in the Book of Genesis how Abraham had paid 400 shekels of silver to purchase a cave in order to bury his wife Sarah.[14] Therefore, there was also a cave and tombs at the very mouth of the Old Testament.

Noah and the Flood

The matching process with couplets of numbers started with the first two numbers on the copper scroll with the instruction to go **40** cubits to find **17** talents. These two numbers were a couplet because they were immediately followed by a Greek letter **KEN.** The two numbers identified with Noah and the timing of the flood as set out in Chapters 6 to 8 of the Book of Genesis. It stated that the flood began on the **17th** day of the second month and it rained for **40** days and 40 nights.[15] To reinforce the location with the target there were the optimal number with **2**nd followed by **3** cubits and **40** silver talents on the scroll and these matched up with the **2**nd month and the **40** nights in the flood story together with the reference to the **3** wives of Noah's sons. In just two sentences in Genesis there were those five numbers with **17**th, **2**nd, **40**, **40** and **3** and those five numbers were all in column one of the copper scroll. It was a quintuplet and that was a match in lotto jackpot figures.

The next two numbers on the scroll were **100** gold ingots and **900** talents as a pair because they were fenced in between the two sets of Greek letters **KEN** and **XAΓ.** There was however no matching pair together with **100** and **900** in the Old Testament. But this was a decoding process and every piece of information had to be treated as a possible part of the building blocks. In this regard, there was the number **100** with Noah's son Shem who was **100** years old when he became a father. There was a listing of a sepulchre with the **100** ingots and in contrast, Shem's name and ages were like engravings on a tombstone in the Book of Genesis. If the number **100** were added to **900** on the scroll, the total at **1,000** compared to the total of Noah's first age of **500** years and Shem's second age at **500** years.[16]

There was the listing of immersion pool and reservoir in column one of the scroll and those words identified with water, which in turn identified with the flood. There was the number **600** in column twelve on the copper scroll and it appeared alongside springs and the name Beth-Shem. In comparison, Noah was **600** years old when the springs of the deep burst open to cause the flood and of course his sons name was Shem. There was also the listing of **300** talents on column ten of the scroll and it was to be found in the vicinity of a pond or pool of water. In comparison, the ark was **300** cubits long while the pond or pool of water linked up with the scene when the flood was abating. Therefore, the flood story in Genesis seemed to be a target from the copper scroll.

My research with the story of the flood revealed that a biblical gifted prodigy had designed an exercise in numerical wizardry and mental logic to show future generations how the ark had sailed up through the heavens in accord with what is known as star time. The scribed had used a dating system with the journey of the ark and it conformed to the Reed-777 day method for measuring time.

The Twelve Tribes of Israel

We had reached the numbers **100** and **900** on the scroll. The number **900** was a big number so it was safe to search for a match for it in the Bible. There was only one such match to be found and it was with **900** chariots, which a warrior named Sisera had when he was in a battle with Deborah as outlined in the Book of Judges.[17] There were references to several of the tribes of Israel with Ephraim, Benjamin, Zebulun, Issachar, Reuben, Dan Asher and Naphtali in the chapter. There was a peculiar statement about the battle against Sisera that caught my attention where it stated *"They fought from heaven; the stars in their courses fought against Sisera."*[18] The statement stood out as if was on a billboard for how could the stars in their courses fight against Sisera? The names of eight tribes had been listed in the chapter and some of those went to battle with Sisera. By inference the quote was literally saying that those tribes were the stars.

In my previous biblical research work I had investigated the two censuses of the twelve tribes of Israel.[19] In the investigation I noticed that almost all of the numbers in the two censuses ended with a double zero and this was not the results you would expect to get in tallies of twelve population sizes. Instead, the numbers would end with a fair distribution of the digits zero, one, two three, etc. up to nine. I have already outlined how the two numbers of 9 and 20 on the scroll had led me to the only appearance of **9** and **20** together in the Old Testament, which was in the Book of Samuel.[20] It was there that King David ordered the captain of the host Joab to hold a census of the twelve tribes of Israel. Joab said unto the king, "*Now the Lord thy God add unto the people, how many soever they be, an hundredfold, and that the eyes of my lord the king may see it: but why doth my lord the king delight in this thing?*"[21] The sentence was revealing that the tribes had been added onto by a hundredfold and that would explain why the numbers ended in a double zero. The census was held and it was completed after **9** months and **20** days, which matched with the two numbers from the copper scroll.

In case there was any doubt about the tribes having been multiplied by a hundredfold the scene was repeated in the first Book of Chronicle where Joab answered David about the census as follows: "*The Lord make his people an hundred times so many more as they be:*"[22] The writers of the copper scroll had fingered Joab with the couplets of **9** and **20** and **3** and **7** and he pointed out that the census figures had been manipulated by a hundredfold.

It would also have been noticeable to anyone with a simple knowledge of astronomy how the numbers of the tribe of Benjamin at 35,400 had the same value as one hundred lunar years. In my previous research work I had proved beyond doubt that those numbers, which were paraded as two censuses of the twelve tribes of Israel were instead the days of a solar calendar. Inside the solar calendar matrix were the orbits of the planets. This explained why it stated that the *"stars in their courses"* had fought against Sisera because it was indicating that the stars were in the numbers of the tribes.

The next two numbers on the scroll were **40** and **42** and they were also fenced in between the two sets of Greek letters **ΧΑΓ** and **ΗΝ.** There were so many listings of **40** in the Old Testament be it with 40 days and 40 nights, 40 years in the desert or 40 years that kings or leader reigned or indeed, 40 of anything. I did not identify a couplet with the numbers **40** and **42** together but that was not the end of the road. I was aware that the number might be outlined as a list of items or activities that would have been counted in the basic unit of ancient arithmetic with a series of ones. In my search for such a list I discovered that the Israelites had made **42** camping stops during their **40** years in the desert.[23] Therefore, it appeared that the matching process with the couplets of numbers also included the total of singular individual listings such as those **42** camping stops in the desert. As already stated, this was ancient maths and that system of counting in ones had to be acknowledged.

The couplet had homed in on the stops the tribes made in the wilderness and there was a second possible pointer to the tribes. This was where there was a couplet with the numbers **1** cubit and **12** silver talents on row twenty one of scroll and of course, there were the **12** tribes of Israel plus the **1** tribe of Levi. In the instruction it directed to dig down **1** cubit into the memorial mound of stones in the valley of Sekaka to find **12** talents of silver. In comparison, it outlined in the Book of

Joshua how the priests led a representative of each of the **12** tribes of Israel into the river Jordan and suddenly the waters dried up.[24] The **12** tribes passed over on dry land into the Promised Land on the way to Jericho.

Then each of the representatives of the **12** tribes picked up a stone from the river bed and carried it to Joshua who built a mound out of them. In the last sentence of column five of the copper scroll it referred to the <u>dried up river bed at Kepah</u> which was cited as being between Jericho and Sekaka. In the last sentence of column six it instructed to dig into the <u>burial mound of stones</u> located at the <u>ford</u> of the high priest. There appeared to be more than mere coincidence at play and the twelve tribes were very much on the agenda with <u>dry river bed</u>, <u>ford</u> and the <u>memorial mound of stones</u>.

The Peace and Burnt Offerings

After having three couplets of numbers in sequence cordoned in together between two Greek letters on the copper scroll the trend would suggest that another pair of numbers could be expected. But there was only one number between the next Greek letters of **HN** and **OE** and it was with **65** gold ingots. It seemed rather odd to suddenly have only one number particularly when it was also contained within those Greek letters. We have seen that the number **65** compared with the first age of Enoch and also with his grandfather Mahalaleel, which were listed in Chapter 5 of the Book of Genesis. It appeared that the scroll writers had directed the search to two people with the same first ages.

I wondered if the writers had inversed the couplet arrangement from the copper scroll to the Bible with those two listings together of the number **65**? I observed that the next number on the copper scroll was **70**. This number produced another couplet match where there were **65** and **70** on the scroll and those figures compared with **65** for the first age of Mahalaleel and **70** for the first age of his father Cainan. Therefore, there was that extra definite pointer with **65** and **70** in sequence as a couplet to substantiate that Enoch and Mahalaleel were the target of the matching exercise.

The two ages with 65 years added up **130** years and it was noticeable that this was the first age of Adam. Was it possible that **130** with Adam was a new figure in the matching process? I entered the number **130** into the search engine and it led me to twelve listings of that number in Chapter 7 of the Book of Numbers. This encounter was where each of the leaders of the tribes of Israel offered one silver charger weighing **130** shekels of silver in the most diverse set of tithe offerings in the Old Testament.

I will move on to the next couplet because it has a major bearing on that last match with the number 130. The next couplet was with **70** silver talents and **10** talents and they were paired in between the Greek letters of **OE** and **ΔI**. It was the last pairing arrangements between the Greek letters and the couplet also led to the same chapter in the Book of Numbers as had happened with the number 130. Following on from the offering with a charger weighing 130 shekels of silver each leaders of the twelve tribes of Israel contributed one silver bowl weighting **70** shekels and one spoon of **10** shekels of gold in tithe offerings. It was a direct match with silver and gold treasures though the listings on the scroll were in talents whereas the listings in the Bible were in shekels. There were now the three numbers with 130, 70 and 10 together in the matching process. The couplet with **70** and **10** had been a direct hit on target whereas the number **130** had travelled on a circular route like a boomerang to finally hit the target.

The copper scroll stated the duplicate inventory would list the treasure item by item and three of those treasures had now identified with the numbers of **130** shekels of silver, **70** shekels of silver and **10** shekels of gold in the tithe offerings. It was the last couplet on the scroll that was between the Greek letters and so it appeared as if the scribes wanted to place the matching system on hold and explore what lay behind those treasures in the tithe offerings.

Chapter 6

The Unique Method of Biblical Encryption

The matching process with the numbers 70, 10 and 130 (65 + 65 = 130) had led to one of the biggest tithe offerings in the Old Testament. Those tithe offerings consisted of silver and gold treasures together with bullocks, goats, rams and lambs and they were contributed by the leader of each tribe over the course of twelve days. In the Damascus document of the Dead Sea Scrolls it referred to things which were hidden including his holy Sabbath. The quotation was as follows:

"He instituted his covenant with Israel forever, revealing to them things hidden, in which all Israel had gone wrong: His holy Sabbath, His glorious festivals, His righteous laws, His reliable ways… He opened up to them."[25]

The quote was very explicit relative to a covenant with Israel, revealing to them hidden things including the holy Sabbath. The leaders of the twelve tribes of Israel (Israel was a second name for Jacob) made those tithe offerings to the Lord before Moses. One of the scrolls translators was John Allegro and he had interpreted the name Kohlit as **"all of the tithe and stored seventh year produce.**[26] In the same column Puech had interpreted **"the total of the tithe and the treasure of the Sabbatical year.**"[27] The Sabbath year was every seven years. The Martinez translation of this section referred to "**the second tithe made unclean."** The copper scroll had led us to those tithe offerings in chapter seven of the Book of Numbers with the numbers **130**, **70** and **10.** But to be sure to be sure that this was a prized location it was essential to have an extra pointer to the target.

There were **24** cubits on row thirty of the scroll and its matching number was with **24** bullocks in the sum up of the numbers in the peace offering, which was at the end of chapter seven of the Book of Numbers. I then noticed that there were **60** rams, **60** goats and **60** lambs in the same sum up in the chapter. I knew there were listings of the number **60** on the scroll and when I checked I found that there were four with **60** cubits, **60** talents, **60** talents and **60** talents. It meant that there were the numbers **24 cubits**, **60 cubits**, **60 talents**, **60** talents and **60** talents set apart on the scroll but there were the numbers in sequence as **24** bullocks, **60** rams, **60** goats and **60** lambs in the chapter of the Book of Numbers.

Finding the four numbers together in sequence in the Bible was an almighty display and I checked to see was there anything that would link the same four numbers together on the copper scroll. It turned out that there was where the number **24** cubits on row thirty was with the word reservoir, the number of **60** cubits on row twenty four was at a canal, the number of **60** talents on row thirty three was with the word well spring or water outlet while the number **60** talents on row fifty nine was followed by a the word fountain. Therefore, the four numbers of 24, 60, 60 and 60 were all linked by water on the scroll. These spurious words that were listed to describe the sites such as with reservoir were obviously the coded means of linking numbers together, which were set apart on the scroll. It was therefore a match with a quadruplet set of numbers, which certainly confirmed that the tithe offerings in the Bible were a priority on the agenda with the scribes of the copper scroll.

There was also a further couplet with the number of **12** talents on row forty six on the scroll and it was followed by **10** cubits on the next row. Those two numbers as a couplet led to the sum up of the tithe offerings in the same chapter of the Book of Numbers with **12** spoons of gold weighting **10** shekels each. There were only two listings in the Old Testament with the numbers **12** and **10** together so therefore that was a very rare match.

I already knew why the scribes of the copper scroll had pointed three times at the tithe offerings. In my research work several years previously, I had entered all the numbers in the twelve days of offerings onto a spreadsheet. That was what made the difference for I became aware of a strange feature, which materialized before my eyes. Each of the twelve tribes made a peace offering and it comprised of **two** oxen, **five** rams, **five** goats and **five** lambs. In the textual presentation, the

numbers looked like **two, five, five, five**. However, in the tabular format on the spreadsheet a new bigger number became visible as follows:

Oxen	Rams	Goats	Lambs
2	5	5	5

In that format the merged number of 2,555 was evident. If that mirage with the merged number of 2,555 held true then it was a covert way to present seven years because 365 day by seven was 2,555 days. It was the same period of seventh year that Allegro had translated and also with Puech who had interpreted the text as the Sabbatical year. The words on the Damascus document now made sense about the holy Sabbath being hidden but revealed to Israel. It was through the tithe offerings, which were made by the tribes of Israel where the merged number 2,555 was revealed.[28] In effect, the merged number of 2,555 was hidden in plain sight.

The period of seven years also featured on the copper scroll. There were several numbers listed as shown in <u>row thirty nine</u> of Table 1b. There was difference with the various translators in listing those numbers. But the listing by Wise was with **13** cubits, **7** cubits, **7** talents and **4** stators. The accumulation of these numbers together led to the Book of Enoch where there was a discourse on lunar and solar time. It outlined how the leaders ruled for 4 periods of **91** days until the year of 364 days was completed. The sums from the copper scroll were as follows: $7 \times 13 = 91$ day's $\times 4 = 364$ days. The additional number with **7** cubits and that multiplied out to seven years of 2,548 days. Enoch's book had referred to adding on intercalary days and it would have required 7 additional leap days to bring the total up to seven years with 2,555 days.

The finding with the number 2,555 or its possible period of seven years encrypted into the numbers of the peace offering had led me to examine the other numbers from the tithe offerings, which I had entered onto the spreadsheet. The presentation with the burnt offering also contained another surprise finding with the one bullock, one ram and one lamb as follows:

Bullocks	Rams	Lambs
1	1	1

In that format the figures became visible as the merged number 111. Again the merged number of 111 was hidden in plain sight. When you have grasped the ingenuity of the encryption encoding method, the relationship between the two merged numbers of 111 and 2,555 can be explained.

The calendar scroll found at Qumran had surprised biblical scholars for even priestly rosters were attuned to solar time. Now here in the peace and burnt offerings was the key formula for measuring seven solar years. Simply put it meant counting out the days one by one up to 111 days and repeating the exercise 23 times and the total came to 2,553 days. This was just three and a half leap days short of seven years. This methodology would have been very simple to administer on an abacus.

It is necessary to point out the mathematical side effects of those new merged numbers. In the example with the number 111 the lambs represented units, the rams tens and the bullocks hundreds. But in the example with the number 2,555 the lambs represented units, the goats tens, rams hundreds and the oxen thousands. If those numerical arrangements could be verified then it would show the bullocks, rams and lambs to be an early form of notation, which would be on par with our terms of €, $, Ω and ɸ or other type notations. Indeed, the British unit of weight, which has caused many a blush on weighing scales, is a natural term for it is called '*stones.*'

Counting the days on an abacus would have been the simplest method for recording solar time for it only required moving one bead every day on the frame. This was the earliest form of arithmetic but the Egyptians counted in groups of tens while the Babylonians counted in groups of sixty and this system is still used with time keeping. I.e. Sixty minutes in a minute, sixty minutes in an hour. It soon turned out that the scribes had left an example of counting in a series of ones in scripture.

In the Book of Joshua there was a very distinct example of counting in a series of ones where all the dead kings were counted with the king of Ai, one, the king of Jericho one, the king of Jerusalem one etc. all the way up to 31 dead kings.[29] In the tithe offerings where the new large number of 111 was unveiled, the offerings were saturated with ones. There was one silver charger, one silver bowl, one golden spoon, one bullock, one ram, one lamb etc. and all of them cited twelve times. There was also a similar series with the optimal numbers beginning with the 1st day and continuing with the 1st year, which was cited many times. It was very relevant that the counting in a series of ones began with the offering on the 1st day. The total of the ones and the optimal numbers with the 1st for the offerings and the 1st year listings added up to 111. That result seemed to be a confirmation that the merged number of 111 was intended by the scribes.

Because of finding the merged number of 111 in the tithe offerings, I carried out an examination of the numbers from the copper scroll for evidence of that number. It transpired that the totals of the numerical listings themselves added up in the vicinity of 111. To make sure that this was the correct result, I checked out six of the translations and the results were as follows:

Puech	Wise	Martinez	Wolters	Vermes	Allergo
111	109	104	104	103	100

It would appear that counting in a series of ones up to 111 was on the minds of the copper scroll writers because Puech had listed 111 items.

That example with Joshua counting the dead kings in a series of ones now paid dividends. It transpired that when 111 days were counted out 102 times the result at 11,322 days was equal to **31** solar years to the very day. It was **31** kings with Joshua as compared to **31** years in the burnt offerings. Step by step the evidence had emerged of the presence of a calendar system in scripture. As a result, the ego of the copper scroll was enhanced for homing in on the metaphorical treasure.

From the practical standpoint the exercise in the tithe offerings was a basic demonstration on how to count in ones. The result in our contemporary way of counting was 111 but in biblical times it may just have been one hundred and eleven ones in a row on an abacus. Can you just imagine the tribal leaders as they made those tithe offerings? One charger, one bowl, one spoon, one bullock, one ram, one lamb and one goat were the tally. It would be a suitable exercise for school children rhyming off the basic units of counting. The result was also remarkable because the total provided the supporting evidence to back up the merging of the numbers from the burnt offering to form the figure of 111. But it was only remarkable because the scribes had envisaged the dilemma and had been imaginative enough to provide the backup data with the exhibition of how to count in ones up to 111.

There was one other piece of the jigsaw to be revealed. A search was conducted among all the books which make up the Old Testament for the name Jacob and his pseudonym Israel. It may appear to be an unorthodox approach to make in today's contemporary settings but seemingly not in the eyes of the biblical scribes. The total listings in the Revised KJV for the two names were as follows:

Jacob	308
Jacob's	18
Israel	2,220
Israel's	9
Total	2,555

       The total came to 2,555, which was also the number of days in the holy Sabbath. The position with Jacob working a period of seven years or 2,555 days for the right to marry Rachel was obviously a prompt of those 2,555 listings of his names in the Old Testament. It was also the second example (witness) to illustrate that the findings with the numbers of 600 listings of the words gold and silver were intended. The copper scroll had opened up a highway through the Old Testament to give us a completely new insight into how the associated books were written and compiled.

Chapter 7

The Scroll within a Scroll

The results from the matching process will come as a shock to those people who believe that there was nothing hidden in the Bible and that it was an open book without covert codes or secret formulas. Anything after that was dabbling in the trivial pursuits of numerology by eccentrics trying to use numbers to predict the future. Yet in the Books of Daniel and Revelation there were very distinctive references to a scroll or book within a book on which great secrets were written. The evidence shows that the copper scroll held the secrets to what was written in the book within a book.

The first thing we have to do when looking for answers on why the Old Testament might be the duplicate inventory was to get real and take a serious look at the unbelievable numbers in scripture. We were led to believe that men lived to be over 900 years of age and that there was a floating zoo housing two of every species. What of the Exodus and all those slaves wandering through the arid desert living on manna bread crumbs. The whole population would have numbered in the region of two million people yet water from a rock no bigger than a village pump could quench their thirst together with all their thirsty livestock. These stories in the Bible made the numbers so suspect that academics avoided them like the plague.

There was no shortage of conspiracy theories when it came to the churches, which evolved from the Bible. But did you know that the greatest conspiracy of all was with the composition of the Bible itself? In the course of the last century scholars have identified that the first five books of the Bible, the Torah, were re-edited over five hundred years before Jesus and huge amounts of extra text were inserted. Those insertions changed the whole complexion of the Bible and made it possibly the first fabricated account of historical revisionism. Every successful novel has a plot and the revised biblical epic turned Hollywood fantasy into reality for its spellbound audience. In effect, the biblical writers had successfully pulled the wool over the eyes of every generation for two and a half thousand years until modern research methods blew their cover.

From detailed studies of the etymology and syntax of the text, scholars have been able to identify the editorial work of at least five different authors from their patchwork of insertions.[30] Curiously, a major part of those insertions were hosts of numbers including practically the whole Book of Numbers. What made the revisionism so incredible was where those book keeping accounts with the numerical data were so bizarre such as with incredible old ages of humans together with exaggerated population sizes. To make matters even more unusual, the numbers were set among stories from a much more ancient time, which made them look as if they had applied centuries beforehand.

In trying to make sense of this strange presentation with the insertion of numbers in the Torah, I formed the opinion that the original figures must have been of tremendous importance to the biblical elite establishment. Perhaps that was why they recorded what subsequently turned out to be an assembly kit of numbers in the Bible. It was to preserve the data for posterity and they achieved their aim by disguising the sacred figure as mere book keeping lists of domestic related issues. The knowledge was obviously privileged information and that may be the reason why the associated numerical data was inserted in disguise so as not to openly divulge it to the public.

It must rate as one of the most successful camouflages in history. The associated methods of encryption with some of the numerical data were equally intriguing for so brilliant was the disguise that the inherent configuration escaped the prying eyes of every generation over the centuries. This was where the indices of the solar calendar were engraved in the numbers of animals, which were slaughtered in rituals of burnt and peace offerings. This pious fraud was done with imagination even to the extent where men and women were valued as numbers of treasures in weight of shekels of silver. And all this was done to archive the indices of a unique knowledge of the heavens covertly in scripture.

The discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls brought a two thousand year old snapshot to the biblical world but they did not reveal any great secrets about privileged knowledge in the Old

Testament. Those scrolls did however give an insight into the original books of the Bible and verified that the wording of at least one of our present books was still the same as it was when Jesus read the words of Isaiah in the temple. The scrolls also revealed how there was an intense interest and participation on certain elements of religious practises than was previously appreciated. Seemingly, it was a religious imperative for the Essene community to worship in total harmony with solar time and the movement of the wandering stars.[31]

Chapter 8

The Tabernacle

The next part of the matching process led me to make one of the biggest discoveries in the Bible and it was with the secret architecture of the tabernacle. It began where the matching process had been successful when **70** talents and **10** talents on the scroll had compared to **70** shekels of silver and **10** shekels of gold in the tithe offering of Chapter 7 of the Book of Numbers. When the twelve days of offerings were made their totals were listed at the end of the chapter as **2,400** shekels. In fact the numbers **70** and **2,400** were listed together in the same sentence. On checking to find another appearance of the number **70** in the Old Testament the search engine stopped in the Book of Exodus where **70** talents and **2,400** shekels of bronze were used in the construction of the tabernacle. [32] This was the third time in the matching process of finding a pair of numbers together in the Old Testament and then using them in a matching process.

There were three donations of treasures to build the tabernacle with **29** talents and **730** shekels of gold, **100** talents and **1,775** shekels of silver and **70** talents and **2,400** shekels of bronze.[33] While I was examining the numbers I detected an unusual aspect with the numbers of the gold and silver treasures. Three out of the four listings of talents and shekels for the gold and silver weights equated to orbital time periods. The number **29** equated to the lunar month, **730** to two solar years of 365 + 365 days and **1,775** equated to five lunar years. It was from one treasure trail with the copper scroll to another treasure trail with the gold and silver that was used to decorate the tabernacle.

If it were not for the copper scroll I may not have found this major discovery with the tabernacle. Finding the cosmic data in the gold and silver numerical weight invoked the notion of a treasure trail and it led me to conduct an examination of the tabernacle to see if there was evidence of more time periods. It transpired that the various dimensions of the tabernacle in square cubits had the same value as the orbits of the planets together with other related time periods. I have written up the findings with the tabernacle in a separate book entitled "*The Mystery of the Tabernacle.*"[34] The orbits of the planets were factored into the tabernacle where, for instance, the square areas of God's holy of holies together with the Ark of the Covenant and the Lords seat in square cubits had the same value as the orbit of Mercury. Another orbit appeared when the high priest pulled back the entrance curtain and the dividing veil for the remaining surface areas of the tent and its furnishings in square cubits had the same value as the orbit of Mars.

The most telling point of all was with the statement where it said that the veil of the temple was torn in two when Jesus died on the cross. If the dividing veil of the tabernacle was withdrawn, the remaining surface areas of the tabernacle fabrics in square cubits had the same numerical value as the orbit of Jupiter to within seven days. The orbit of Saturn also featured. When the Israelites were breaking camp they would have had to dismantle the tabernacle. However, they did not dismantle the furniture but carried the items on staves. It turned out that the surface areas of both sides of the flat materials of the dissembled tabernacle in square cubits had the same value as the orbit of Saturn. I carried out a litmus test and conducted the same investigation using a different tent size but there were no signs of any time periods. That litmus test proved the tabernacle was designed to accommodate the numerical values of the heavenly orbits.

There was a reference to a scroll on column six of the copper scroll and the biblical search engine revealed the listing of a scroll in the KJV of the Old Testament. That listing was with Isaiah and it was as follows: "***And all the host of heaven shall be dissolved, and the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll: and all their host shall fall down,***" [35] The host of heaven shall be rolled together as a scroll was what happened when the tabernacle designers had made recordings of the heavenly orbits and factored them into the dimensions of the structure. They metaphorically brought the stars down to earth when they recorded their orbits in the dimensions of the tabernacle.

The copper scroll's purpose as a metaphorical treasure map had born fruit where it revealed one of the greatest treasures ever found in biblical history with the cosmic data overlaid on the dimensions of the tabernacle.

Chapter 9

The Reed-777 day Calendar in the Bible

The copper scroll had revealed that the indices of the Reed-777 day formula were one of its main treasures. Therefore, the matching process will resume and show how the scribes had pointed to where those same indices of the Reed-777 day formula were located in the Old Testament. The exercise began with the couplet of **15** cubits and **10** talents on row nine of the scroll and it led to King Hezekiah where he lay dying. The king did not want to die and so the prophet Isaiah produced a miracle when he turned back the clock of Ahaz by **10** degrees and this resulted with the king living another **15** years. The scroll was vibrant with clues in fingering Hezekiah because there were two associated words with those two numbers of 10 and 15 and they referred to a '*burial chamber and gates.*' When Hezekiah was sick he wrote "*I shall go to the gates of the grave.*"[36] There was a '*burial chamber*' on the scroll and a '*grave*' in scripture and the word '*gates*' on both documents.

The matching process resumed and this time it involved four numbers, which were all together on the scroll from column seventeen to column twenty. These included a possible couplet with **55** silver talents and **2** silver bars and this pair of numbers was immediately followed by another possible couplet of numbers with **200** silver talents and **70** silver talents.

The matching process with those four numbers led to the era of King Hezekiah and his son Manasseh, his grandson Amon and his great grandson Josiah. King Hezekiah had already been fingered above but he again was pointed out by the scroll scribes where he made a burnt offering, which comprised of **70** bullocks, **100** rams and **200** lambs. Two of those numbers with **70** and **200** matched up with the two numbers together on the scroll.[37] It was the second couplet, which had led to King Hezekiah and so it firmly identified with the king.

The numbers **55** and **2** were together on the scroll and remarkably, these two numbers matched up with the reign of King Manasseh and his son Amon. Manasseh reigned for **55** years and Amon reigned for **2** years.[38] Finally, the number 23 was on column twenty four of the scroll and it led to a statement by the prophet Jeremiah. The statement referred to "*from the thirteenth year of Josiah, the son of Amon king of Judah, even unto this day, that is the three and twentieth year.*"[39] Jeremiah had pointed the finger at Josiah and his **23rd** year, which seemed to be the possible target of the copper scroll.

The four kings with Hezekiah, Manasseh, Amon and Josiah had been fingered by the numbers from the scroll and two of the numbers had equated to the periods that three of the kings reigned. Furthermore, the numbers with **55** years and **2** years with the reigns of Manasseh and Amon were two of the numbers with the Reed-777 day formula. (I.e. When 777 days are counted out **55** times it adds up to 117 years with an overlap of **2** leap days.) When the four periods that all four kings reigned were added up the result was as follows:

The total came to 117 years, which was one of the periods of the Reed-777 day formula.

The four numbers together on the copper scroll had led to the combined period of 117 years in the Old Testament. Two of those numbers with 70 and 200 had also to a burnt offering with 70 bullocks, 100 rams and 200 lambs, which was made by King Hezekiah. But the king also made another burnt offering and it comprised of **seven** bullocks, **seven** rams and **seven lambs**.[40] On the spreadsheet the merged number of 777 could be visualized as follows:

Bullocks	Rams	Lambs
7	7	7

This merged number with 777 was the central number of the reed formula and it too was hidden in plain sight.

King Hezekiah must have been at the heart of the re-editing intrigue because he was assigned the duty of displaying the 777 day formula for measuring time. Indeed, all four of the numbers of the reed formula with 777, 55, 2 and 117 had featured with the four kings thus pointing to that era as possibly when the re-editing had taken place. I decided to see how many listing of the word Hezekiah (s) were in the Old Testament and found that there were 117 such listings. It was the third example where words relating to important numbers were listed to give the totals of those numbers such as with 600 gold and silver listings and 2,555 listings for the names with Jacob and Israel.

The matching process continued and it was with a triplet of numbers with the numbers of **10** cubits, **2** cubits and **12** cubits together on the scroll. This triplet led to Chapter 29 of the Book of Numbers where a series of burnt offerings were made. There were three sets of those burnt offerings, which had the same numbers of animals with **one** bullock, **one** ram and **seven** lambs and these were offered for sacrifice. When one of those three burnt offerings was entered onto a spreadsheet the merged number of 117 became apparent as follows:

Bullocks	Rams	Lambs
1	1	7

The merged number of 117 was one of the principal numbers of the Reed-777 day formula. Again, the merged number was hidden in plain sight but none could see.

I called in next door to Chapter 28 of the Book of Numbers where three burnt offerings were made. Those offerings comprised of **two** bullocks, **one** ram and **seven** lambs. When the details were entered onto a spreadsheet the merged number of 217 appeared as follows:

Bullocks	Rams	Lambs
2	1	7

The numbers 217 was another number from the Reed-777 day formula and it too was also hidden in plain sight.

The Periods of 100, 1,000 and 3,000 Years

We have already seen how the couplet with 200 and 70 on rows nineteen and twenty on the scroll had pinpointed a burnt offering, which was made by King Hezekiah where **70** bullocks, **100** rams and **200** lambs were sacrificed. Therefore, the number 100 to represent 100 years was located in that burnt offering. There were other burnt offerings to follow in the matching process where there was a reference on the copper scroll, which related to a priestly family at the time of Ezra. It was another lead for it led to two burnt offerings, which were made in the Book of Ezra. The first of these offerings comprised of **100** bullocks, **200** rams and **400** lambs.[41] The numbers in last two burnt offerings needed to be analysed.

The numbers began with the number 70 in the burnt offering, which was made by King Hezekiah and that number did not pertain to this particular part of the quest. However, all the other numbers in the two burnt offerings with 100, 200, 100, 200 and 400 did apply where their combined total was 1,000. Therefore, the numbers 100 and 1,000 had been located from just two sets of burnt offerings in the Old Testament.

The leap days for **1,000** solar years were **52** days. When both numbers were entered into the search engine it stopped in the Book of Nehemiah. It outlined that the patriarch had built the city wall and it was **1,000** cubits long and the wall was completed in **52** days. The search was for **1,000** and 52 together and both were in the Book of Nehemiah. It was also the only listing of **52** days in the Old Testament.[42] It is necessary to outline that while searching for the number of **1,000** it also led to King Solomon who made a burnt offering of **1,000** bullocks, **1,000** rams and **1,000** lambs when he was crowned king.[43] There was the number **1,000** and of course the three numbers added up to **3,000** thus fulfilling the quest for those two numbers. Therefore, the three numbers of the Reed-777 day formula with **100, 1,000** and **3,000** together with the **52** day period, had all been unveiled from the Old Testament.

The Millwheel of the Heavens

At the listing of the **3rd** in column one, Puech and Lefkovits had a listed a <u>circular wall</u> while Wise had listed a <u>sealing ring</u>. Later on the scroll, Puech had listed a <u>spiral staircase</u>. Therefore, the prompt of a circle or circular motion was evident on the copper scroll. The number in that row in column one was **900** and it had been previously added to **100** to get the number of **1,000**. This total was added **3** times as prompted by the **3rd** to get the number of **3,000**. I checked both those numbers of **1,000** and **3,000** on the search engine and both of them led me to Samson where he killed **1,000** men with the jawbone of an ass and also killed **3,000** people when he pulled down the temple of Dagon. In the adjoining row on the scroll there was the optimal number of **2nd**. Vermes had listed the word <u>colonnade</u> at site three and in comparison the number **2** led to the **2** <u>pillars</u> of the temple, which Samson pulled down and killed those **3,000** Philistines. There were the numbers of **2** pillars and **3,000** people together in the scene with Samson.[44] Leading up to that scene it had Samson turning the mill wheel round and round grinding the corn.

Samson had colossal strength but he lost it when Delilah deceived him. She inveigled him into revealing that his strength came from his seven locks of hair. She deviously told Samson's enemies the cause of his great strength and cut off his locks while he was asleep. The Philistines were therefore able to capture Samson and they blinded him thus making him unable to defend himself. However, while at the millwheel, his seven locks of hair grew again and gradually his unbelievable strength was renewed. When his colossal strength was restored, Samson pushed against the two main pillars, which held up the temple and the building came crashing down. A total of 3,000 people were killed in the escapade including the mighty Samson. The scene with Samson *turning the millwheel* was a mirror image of *the motion with the constellations of the heavens*. Samson's seven locks of hair saw the number 7 repeated over and over again as he pushed the millwheel round and round in a circle to ultimately form into the number 777.

There was another surprize hit in store where was the number of **6** cubits and the optimal number of **2nd** on <u>row four</u> of the scroll. When I entered those two numbers into the search engine it stopped at the walls of Jericho. Puech and Lefkovits had listed a <u>circular wall</u> and the scene at Jericho fitted the bill where it epitomised the circular motion where it stated: "***And the second day they compassed the city once, and returned into the camp: so they did six days.***"[45] The number **6** and the word **second** had homed in on the first scene in the Bible where those two numbers were listed together. That scene was where there were **7** priests marching around the walls of Jericho **7** times over the course of **7** days. It was the ultimate display of the sevens, which adorn many parts of the Bible.

The Zodiac

Having displayed the images of the circular motion of the heavens the matching process will continue and unveil the constellations of the zodiac. It was noticeable that the number **60** was on row fifty nine of the scroll and there was another number **60** on row sixty one with the number **42** in between them. Thus, it seemed like a mini sequence so I added the three numbers together and the total came to **162**. This number of **162** compared to the first age of Jared who became a father to Enoch when he was **162** years old. It stated in the column that the treasure was hidden in a mausoleum while the names and ages of Enoch and his father Jared were like inscriptions on tombstones. Jared had been fingered by the scroll and when his first two ages were multiplied the result was **800 × 162 = 129,600**. It was five times the length of the zodiac at **129,600** years.

We have seen earlier how the copper scroll had led us to King Hezekiah who was on his death bed. However, the prophet Isaiah intervened and turned back the clock of Ahaz by 10 degrees so that the king could live a further 15 years. The notion of turning back the clock was like breaking a time barrier for effectively, King Hezekiah rose from the dead. The sun dial of Ahaz was not an ordinary clock for if 10 degrees represented 15 years then the full 360 degrees of the clock would amount to 540 years. Hezekiah had to wait three days before the miracle took effect, which suggested four periods altogether of 540 years. I.e. 540 years when the clock was turned back and then three more periods of 540 years relative to waiting for three days. Therefore, the four steps would be 540 years, 1,080 years, 1,620 years and 2,160 years. The period of **2,160** years was recognizable as one constellation of the Zodiac.

It was shown earlier that the number 12,960 was unveiled from two couplets of numbers on the scroll. The scroll had also pinpointed Jared and his first two ages had multiplied out to five cycles of the zodiac at 129,600 years. Then the last computation with the clock of Ahaz unveiled one constellation of the zodiac. Therefore, the way was well prepared with those three examples relating to the zodiac for what was to follow. The search engine led to the Book of Ezra with the two numbers of **12** talents and **10** cubits, which were on rows forty six and forty seven of the copper scroll. These two numbers compared to **12** priests and **10** brethren in the Book of Ezra.[46]

It was notable that the priests in the Book of Ezra counted and weighted all of the gold and silver treasure, which they had brought back from Babylon and they made a written record of the details. There were the numbers **2** cubits and **20** vessels on row forty eight of the copper scroll and those two numbers were in the chapter of the Book of Ezra as follows: "*twenty basons of gold, of a thousand drams; and two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold.*"[47] There were **20** basons of gold and **2** vessels of fine copper. It was the only listing of the word copper in the Old Testament and it stated that it was as precious as gold. The priests had written the weights of the gold and silver treasures presumably on a scroll. Ezra was understood to be one of the main architects of completing the re-editing of the Torah. Therefore, one can only wonder, was the list of treasures that the priests had counted and weighed, later copied onto the copper scroll. The listing of *two vessels of copper* was a hint of that position?

The people then made a burnt offering of **twelve** bullocks, **ninety six** rams and **seventy seven** lambs. When the details were entered onto a spread sheet a merged number was evident as follows:

Bullocks	Rams	Lambs
12	96	77

The merged number of 129,677 was evident. Obviously the number of the multiplied ages of Jared at 129,600 was the target, it being five cycles of the zodiac. However, that number was not achievable

because you cannot have zero zero lambs. It will be shown later that the number 77 was added in as padding to satisfy a checksum total.
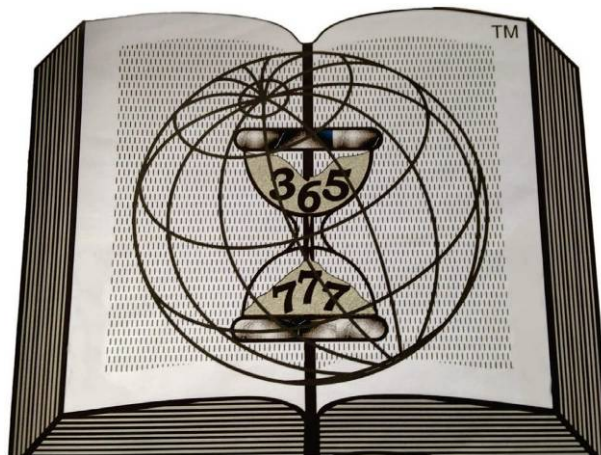
The two numbers with **365** and **777** were the duplicate keys to unlock the numerical encryption of the heavens in the Bible.

Chapter 10

Infallible Numbers

This exercise with the copper scroll was a numbers game and those numbers on the scroll and in the Bible had travelled many rocky roads throughout their long journey over thousands of years. We have seen that the writers of the copper scroll had employed the use of checksums with the ages of the patriarchs to future proof the numbers. During my earlier biblical research work, I had discovered that the scribes had employed the use of checksums to future proof the validity of the numbers in parts of the Old Testament. It was therefore possible for us to evaluate that those figures in the burnt and peace offerings had retained their original values intact throughout their long journey over thousands of years.

To apply a checksum test a recognisable total was required. But how were the biblical mathematicians going to provide a total for a checksum number, which would be recognisable thousands of years into the future? Those masterminds used numerical values that are the same today as they were when Daniel walked along the rivers of Babylon. The scribes used the orbits of Jupiter and Venus as the checksum totals. If you recall, the orbits of Jupiter and Venus were unveiled earlier from computations with the numbers of **62**, **70**, a week and half a week in the Book of Daniel. Therefore, the scribes had left evidence of checksum totals with the orbits of **Jupiter** and **Venus** albeit hidden behind computations.

The orbit of **Jupiter** is **4,332.59** days long and thus was a big number to provide a checksum total. However, the orbit of Venus is only **224.7** days long and therefore was rather small to act as a checksum total. But thirteen orbits of **Venus** multiply out to **2,921** days long and this numbers was just one more than eight years with 365 ¼ × 8 = 2,922 days. There were also **99** lunar orbits in eight solar years. This period of eight years was very important in astronomy and it is known as the *Octaeteris*.[48] The orbit of **Jupiter** and the **Octaeteris** of eight years of **2,922** days will be unveiled as the checksum totals that the scribes employed to futureproof the numbers in the peace and burnt offerings.

The Checksums with the Peace and Burnt Offerings

The first checksum involved adding the totals of the numbers in the twelve days offerings in Chapter 7 of the Book of Numbers to get an overall total. These totals included the optimal numbers of 1st, 2nd, 3rd day etc. together with the numbers of the plates, bowls, dishes, shekels, bullocks, rams, lambs, goats and again bullocks, rams, lambs and twelve listings of the 1st year. It also included the word **both** as meaning the number **2**. The total came to **2,934**. That number was just **12** more than the length of eight solar years of **2,920** days. The result with the checksum at **2,934** was a close call to the **Octaeteris** of **2,920** days but there was one aspect of the offerings which had to be considered. The **12** kids of a goat for the sin offering had a price tag on their heads. They were to be cursed with the sins of the tribes and then taken away and banished from the camp as scape goats. And when those **12** goats were taken away they would have to be deducted from the total of 2,934 thus giving an outcome of **2,922**, which was the exact length of the octaeteris. The findings proved that those numbers in the twelve days offerings of Chapter 7 of the Book of Numbers had retained their original values intact despite the rigours of the various copying processes.

The checksum result with the octaeteris showed that the biblical intellectuals were far sighted and meticulous in their quest for perfection. That result encouraged me to check if the scribes had also inserted a checksum value to confirm if the merged numbers of 111 and 2,555 were to replace the **one, one, one** and the **two, five, five, five** numbers in the burnt and peace offerings. It meant replacing the listed numbers of animals in the burnt offerings from one bullock, one ram and one lamb with its total of 3 for each day with a total of 111. Because the concept of counting days rather than animals now applied, the listing of the 1st year relative to the animals was no longer applicable. The 2 oxen, 5 rams, 5 goats and 5 lambs had also to be replaced with a total of 2,555 for each day.

Again, the listing of the 1st year with respect to the animals no longer applied and was thus omitted. The new totals for the twelve days offerings were then formed as is shown on Table 4.

Table 4: The Merged Numbers Validated by a Checksum

78		The totals of the days with 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. up to 12th = 78
12		Plates
12		Bowls
12		Dishes
1,560		Shekels $130 \times 12 = 1{,}560$
840		Shekels $70 \times 12 = 840$
120		Shekels $10 \times 12 = 120$
24		The word 'both' meaning 2 was cited twelve times
12		Kids of a goat
1,332		$111 \times 12 = 1{,}332$
30,660		$2{,}555 \times 12 = 30{,}660$
34,662		**Total**

When this total of 34,662 was checked out against orbital time of the planets it proved to be eight cycles of **Jupiter** to the very day. The totals included the **12** kids of a goat for the sin offering. That was why those goats had featured in the offerings but were later banished. It was to facilitate the first checksum with the octaeteris of **2,920** days. However, when the goats were initially part of the offerings, their numbers were also part of this present checksum with eight orbits of **Jupiter**. It was a further example of the degree of perfection of those biblical masterminds in employing checksums. Thus, two seals of approval in validating that those biblical numbers had retained their original values intact had been exposed by the use of checksums. With the original total of the offerings it was the eight year period of the **Octaeteris** of **2,920** days. With the merged number version it was eight orbits of **Jupiter**.

The Burnt Offering Checksum

The copper scroll had homed in on burnt offerings and in all there were eight such offerings, which comprised of bullocks, rams and lambs in that order in the Old Testament. The first checksum above had catered for the very first burnt offering and so the next checksum will apply to the remaining seven burnt offerings. It was necessary to list all the numbers of the seven burnt offerings in order to perform the checksum. The details are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: The Burnt Offerings Validation Checksum

	Bullocks	Rams	Lambs		Biblical Books
	2	1	7		Numbers Chapter 28
	2	1	7		Numbers Chapter 28
	2	1	7		Numbers Chapter 28
	1	1	7		Numbers Chapter 29
	1	1	7		Numbers Chapter 29
	1	1	7		Numbers Chapter 29
	1,000	1,000	1,000		Chronicles1 29:21
	7	7	7		Chronicles2 29:21
	70	100	200		Chronicles2 29:32
	100	200	400		Ezra 6:17
	12	96	77		Ezra 8:35
Totals	1,198	1,409	1,726		

Those totals were checked against the constants of orbital time and the following results as days were unveiled:

- 1,409 as days proved to be 16 orbits of **Mercury**.

- 1,198 + 1,726 = 2,924. This total was within two days of the octaeteris of eight solar years. It was the second time the **Octaeteris** had been unveiled as a checksum total.

- The complete totals were 1,198 + 1,409 + 1,726 = 4,333. That result of 4,333 was the same value as one orbit of **Jupiter** to the exact whole day.

It was an incredible result to comprehend for all that was expected was possibly one checksum to give a tacit authentication to those values in the burnt offerings. In that regard, the equivalent of one orbit of **Jupiter** at 4,333 would have seemed sufficient to fit that purpose, for that particular numerical value alone would be a remarkable encounter. But also finding the eight year period with the **Octaeteris** and sixteen orbits of **Mercury** made the checksum truly profound. The outcome proved that those numbers in those seven burnt offerings had retained their original values intact throughout their long and rocky journey through history.

The method of encryption was a marvellous achievement for it escaped the eyes of millions over thousands of years. Because the biblical mathematicians were so far sighted I felt that they may have also encased the total of the merged numbers themselves in a checksum so that future generations would know that the merging process in creating the larger numbers with 111, 2,555, 117 and 217 was deliberately intended.

The trail for this checksum began with the number **23** on the copper scroll and one of its matches was found in the Book of Jeremiah, which was outlined earlier. The prophet had referred to **"from the thirteenth year of Josiah, the son of Amon king of Judah, even unto this day, that is the three and twentieth year."**[49] Jeremiah was being very specific about listing the period of **23** years. Therefore, I had probed deeper into why Jeremiah invoked the name of Josiah.

In his eighteenth year of Josiah a Book was found in the temple, which related back to the time of Moses. It was referred to as the Book of the Law and when its contents were read to Josiah he went on the rampage. He removed all the false idols in the high places of Bethel and burnt them. Because of finding the book, Josiah held the biggest Passover feast which had not been seen since the time of Samuel. However, despite it being the feast of the Passover, the burnt offerings did not conform to the quantity or customary type of animals, which were slaughtered. Josiah gave **30,000** sheep and goats and **3,000** bullocks as his offerings. It was an enormous amount of animals which raised the question, why did Josiah depart from the recommended numbers as outlined by Moses.

Some of Josiah's officials contributed **2,600** small cattle and **300** oxen for the priests and Levites while others contributed **5,000** small cattle and **500** oxen for the Levites. When these last

four offerings which were made by the officials were added up, the total came to **8,400**. I checked for the presence of a time period and found that the number of **8,400** converted to **23** years to the very day. Jeremiah did have an ace up his sleeve by citing the period of **23** years but where was it leading too? Scholars were of the opinion the book, which was found in the temple was the Book of Deuteronomy. However, there was no real proof to verify this view. But now there might be some evidence to show what book Josiah had been reading from.

There was an exciting possibility ahead for why Josiah had made those offerings with the total of **33,000** animals. Their numbers might form the checksum total to validate the new merged numbers from the offerings back at the time of Moses. After all, it stated that Josiah was reading from the book of Moses. I added up all the merged numbers of the offerings which emanated with Moses to see would the new totals equate to **33,000**. The figures are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: The Second Merged Number Validation Checksum

Peace offering 2,555 for 12 days	30,660
Burnt offering 111 for 12 days	1,332
Burnt offering 117 for 3 days	351
Burnt Offering 217 for 3 days	651
Total	**32,994**

The result at **32,994** was within 6 of the **33,000** offerings that Josiah had offered. It was close enough to validate the merged numerical format with 111, 117, 217 and 2,555 in the burnt and peace offerings.

It was now evident what book Josiah had been reading. The Torah was re-edited in the general era of Josiah and all those numbers in the peace and burnt offerings were mysteriously inserted. It now appears that Josiah had been given the PR role of launching the secretly revised Torah. Josiah then displayed the covert contents of the book before our eyes by making the biggest Passover offering whose numbers provided that checksum total. The offering encapsulated all those vital merged totals, which were found in the Book of Numbers. To know about those numbers, Josiah would have had to have read from the Book of Numbers in the newly revised edition of the Torah.

It was back to the matching process and we have seen how the 8,400 offerings had converted to 23 years. The number 23 was beside the number 32 on the copper scroll and when 32 was entered onto a search engine it homed in on the distribution of the spoils of war in Chapter 31 of the Book of Numbers. The spoils of war comprised of cattle, asses, sheep and virgins. Ironically, the number 32 was the Lords share of the captured virgins. The spoils were distributed by ratio and when the maths was applied, the total came to 840 for the Lord. The trail was an eye opener for the Levites share came to 8,400. It was the same number as the totals of the Passover offerings that were made by the Levites at the time of Josiah.

The reason why the trail had led to the 8,400 in the spoils of war was now obvious. The distribution of the spoils was an exercise in adding up the numbers of the captured booty into a grand checksum irrespective if they were virgins, sheep, asses or cattle. Their total became neutral numbers. We know already from the earlier checksum findings that the scribes used checksums and here they had left us this practical example of how to create such a checksum total and importantly, the totals were identified with time period of 23 years. The time period prepared the way to use the time periods with the orbits of the planets as recognizable checksums totals.

Chapter 11

The Dimensions of the Copper Scroll

Solomon was portrayed as the wisest man in the Old Testament and several couplets of numbers had led to his palace and temple where the match with the total of the cubits on the copper scroll was found. The pointing of the finger to Solomon continued where in <u>column five</u> of the scroll, the translation read as follows:

"A water conduit is located on the northern side of Sekaka. Dig down 3 cubits under the large stone at the head of this water conduit and discover 7 talents of silver…Vessels of offerings can be found in the fissure of Sekaka, which is on the eastern side of the reservoir of Solomon…to locate the exact spot go 60 cubits towards the great stone and dig down for 3 cubits." (Hack & Carey)

The scroll had referred to Solomon's reservoir and in order to home in on it I entered the word <u>reservoir</u> into the search engine. The search engine stopped at chapter seven of the first Book of Kings where it stated:

"Hiram also made a sea of cast metal ten cubits from brim to brim, circular in shape and five cubits and 30 cubits in its inner circumference. Under the brim, completely encircling it, were two rows of gourds inlaid as part of the original casting, ten to a cubit. The sea stood on top of twelve oxen. Three faced north, three faced west, three faced south, and three faced east. The sea was set on top of them, and their hind parts faced the center. The reservoir, which held about 2,000 baths, stood about a handbreadth thick, and its rim looked like the brim of a cup or of a lily blossom. Hiram] also made ten bronze water carts. Each one was four cubits wide, four cubits long, and three cubits high."[50]

The comparison between the scroll and the Old Testament location was better than what any terrestrial map could outline. Just like the scroll, the quote from scripture referred to <u>Solomon</u>, <u>reservoir</u>, <u>northern</u>, <u>eastern,</u> <u>60 cubits</u> and <u>3 cubits</u> and it led to <u>Solomon's temple</u>, which was <u>60 cubits</u> long. There were three oxen facing <u>north</u> and <u>east</u> and a <u>reservoir</u> of baths together with <u>3 cubits</u>. It was a septuplet match with words and numbers in Verses 23 to 27 of Chapter 7 of the first Book of Kings. But there was a touch of imperfection in the quote above from the Bible where it had made reference to a circle and it implied that the numerical value of pi was **3**, which was way off the mark of **3.14**. The experience I had gained on this treasure trail with such blunders by the scribes was to take them as deliberate attention seeking prompts. Therefore, it was time to stop and see what lay behind such a blunder by the architects who designed Solomon's temple.

I have outlined earlier that the last number on the copper scroll with **20** minas led to the last appearance of the number **20** in the Old Testament. This was in the Book of Zechariah there was a <u>flying scroll</u> whose dimensions were given as **20** cubits long and 10 cubits high. It was an enormous size for a scroll because it would have been as big as the front wall of a bungalow. It made me check to see what were the dimensions of the copper scroll?

I checked and found that Wolters had outlined that the copper scroll was made out of three sheets and each were roughly **30** centimetres by **80** centimetres in size. There was confusion over the length of a biblical cubit where it was given as 21 inches in the appendix with the book by Josephus or as 18 inches with several Internet sources. I felt the length with 21 inches from the appendix in Josephus was the safer option to use. The 30 centimetres converted to **0.56** cubits and the 80 centimetres to **1.494** cubits. This would have made the length of the scroll **1.494** by three = **4.5** cubits long though allowance would have to be taken for possible overlapping when the sheets were joined together. For the purpose of this exercise it is taken for the moment that the size of the copper scroll was **0.56** wide and **4.5** cubits long.

The length of the scroll in Zechariah at **20** cubits long and **10** high was certainly not a match. Because the copper scroll had led us to those two dimensions with the number of **20** minas I felt that the **20** cubits and **10** cubits in Zechariah were possibly a couplet to springboard the search a step further and look for a similar matching couplet elsewhere in the Old Testament. I therefore inserted the two numbers of **20** cubits and **10** cubits in the search engine and it stopped at chapter seven of the first Book of Kings and chapter four of the second Book of Chronicles where Solomon was building his palace and the temple. It was a perfect match where it was also with **20** cubits and **10** cubits as the size of the porch in the temple and also in the size of the altar. All roads led to the temple in Jerusalem for the pilgrimage of Jewish worshipers in ancient times and this was certainly proving true with the matches in the Bible for we were back again to Solomon's temple.

It was in chapter seven of the first Book of Kings that so many matches had targeted. It was there that the **386.5** cubits to build the temple and palace had matched up with the total number of cubits on the copper scroll. I was now looking to find the dimensions of the copper scroll in Solomon's temple but there was a numerical presentation problem to overcome. The dimensions of the copper scroll at **0.56** cubits wide and **4.5** cubits long could not have been presented in biblical times because there was no such thing as decimals in those days. There were however fractions such as ¼, ⅓, ½, ⅔ and ¾. The nearest **0.56** cubits could be presented as by the scribes was therefore ½ a cubit and with **4.5** cubits it was **4 ½** cubits. The next step was to see if there was any sign of those two numbers in the chapter with Solomon's temple.

I checked chapter seven and found that there was one listing of ½ a cubit in verse thirty five as follows: "***And in the top of the base was there a round compass of half a cubit high.***" That catered for the ½ cubit. Then the attention turned to look for the **4 ½** cubits. In verse thirty one of chapter seven it stated as follows: "***And the mouth of it within the chapiter and above was a cubit: but the mouth thereof was round after the work of the base, a cubit and an half:*** This was a decoding exercise and the cryptic presentation in the verse could be expected. It would have been a giveaway if the scribes had presented me with **4 ½** cubits in the shop window and so I expected to find a cryptic exhibition to make the number less detectable.

The statement referred to <u>a mouth that was round and 1 ½ cubits.</u> This was supposed to be describing the base but it could not be because it was square in shape with dimensions of 4 cubits by 4 cubits. It stated that the borders were four square and not round. There appeared to be two separate *objects* in the picture and one of them was both round and foursquare. A scroll is round but when it is opened it is foursquare. Taking the one measurement of 1 ½ cubits as the diameter of the *circular object* and using the ratio of 3 for the implied value of pi with respect to the molten sea, the result with **1 ½** cubits by **3** was **4 ½** cubits. It was a perfect match with **4 ½** cubits for the circumference of the *object* as compared to **4 ½** cubits in length for the copper scroll. If this object was a cylinder it would open up to be foursquare and be 4 ½ cubits long.

There were some confusing details in the description of that object but there was a second appearance of that measurement in the same verses of the chapter with respect to the wheels of the chariots. The diameter of each chariot wheel was 1 ½ cubits high and thus its circumference was 4 ½ cubits as compared to 4 ½ cubits for the length of the scroll.

The dimensions of the copper scroll had thus been found in the heart of Solomon's temple and it was remarkable how the length was deviously hidden behind the erroneous value of pi. It was also notable where the **4 ½** cubits and the ½ cubit were found in the verses of chapter seven of the first Book of Kings where several of the matches had led to. The pigeons had come home to roost on those verses, which were so close together in the '***dove coat***' loft of Solomon's temple. The formula involving pi as **3** was obviously a deliberate setup for when the factor of **3** was used the result was a perfect match at **4 ½** cubits. There was now sufficient evidence to prove that the re-editors of the Old Testament set of books also wrote the original contents of the copper scroll for they had written its dimensions into scripture. They had thought of everything down to the actual size of the metal scroll.

There was still one more throw of the dice and it followed in the footsteps of the code that was hidden behind the computation involving pi. This was where there was the possibility that the scribes may have encased the dimensions of the copper scroll in a checksum total. The two dimensions of the scroll were **0.56** and **4.5** cubits. Thus the checksum total was **5.06 cubits**. There

were twenty five listings of *5* cubits in the Old Testament and one of them would have to stand out in the crowd to be identified as special. It was getting predictable because the **5** cubits was found in the verse where the value of pi was defined as follows: "***And he made a molten sea, ten cubits from the one brim to the other: it was round all about, and his height was five cubits: and a line of thirty cubits did compass it round about***."[51] The measurement of **5** cubits as the height of the molten sea was in the middle of the two measurements, which identified the value of the biblical pi. And the length of the copper scroll had been found in the computation with pi relative to the base beneath the molten sea. It was another indication that the measurements of **½** a cubit wide and **4 ½** cubits long with the copper scroll had been copied from chapter seven of the first Book of Kings.

Solomon's temple proved to be the epicentre of the treasure trail and the finale of the matches was a testament of this position where the length of the copper scroll at **4 ½** cubits was unveiled from beneath the erroneous value of pi in the base of the brazen sea while the breadth of **½** a cubit was found as the diameter of the round compass on top of the base. Then the checksum total of **5** cubits was found within the listing of the pi formula as the height of the brazen sea. Those were the double set of keys to close the door on the search for the duplicate inventory. The saying goes that God never shut one door without opening another door and those keys had revealed the password to explore what else might lay behind the cubits in Solomon's temple?

Conclusion

The Bible had endured for thousands of years before it crash landed to scientific determinism. The almighty power of the inspired word had finally proved inadequate to match the relentless stream of scientific revelations, which explained in theoretical or technical detail, mysteries that were once seen as miraculous wonders. This enlightenment has seen the faithful shout louder to defend their threatened territory. But words were no match against the unyielding superiority of a medium, which was based on the language of science, numbers and mathematics. It seemed that the magic and mysticism of those ancient biblical times had lost their enchanting appeal. Then a copper scroll was found in a cave by the Dead Sea and its encrypted numerical masterpiece revealed signs and wonders from beyond. It was a vessel to carry invaluable secrets from the biblical intelligentsia through the harsh elements of time and space. It pointed to the duplicate inventory of the Old Testament with its secret archives of celestial knowledge. The overall research work has shown that parts of the scientific knowledge were beyond the capability of mere mortals to acquire at that stage of engineering development. It can be expected that a new debate on the clairvoyant powers of the prophets will develop because of the fortuitous intervention of the copper scroll.

The copper scroll remained an enigma for over sixty years and its lists of vast treasures bewildered the biblical world. But surely someone should have asked the obvious questions about its presentation with numbers. For instance, why was there a need to specify how many cubits to dig and why were the measurements so precise? All it needed was to give an indication where the gold and silver bullion was buried and that would have been sufficient allurement for determined treasure hunters to grab their spades. The absence of cubits in twenty one of those listings on the scroll showed that they were not needed to find the treasures. Because the cubits were not required at one third of the sites, it suggested that those cubits that were listed must have served an alternative purpose rather than having been a helpful instruction for treasure hunters.

The checksums with the ages of the first patriarchs had proved that both the numbers of treasures and the number of cubits had retained their original values intact. This was followed where all of the single time periods with 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5 and 5 years that were formed from the numbers on the scroll added up to 23 years or 8,400 days. This number was the same as the Levite share of the spoils of war at 8,400, which was presented as a checksum in the Book of Numbers.

Why had the biblical mathematicians applied so many checksums with the ages of Adam's generations, the ages of Noah's descendants and then with so many time periods? Two parallel sets of checksums would have sufficed while three sets would have guaranteed the original values of the numbers. It appears that there was a second purpose for having all of those checksums. To explain the second purpose of the checksums it was necessary to view them in two lots. One set was with the ages of the patriarchs and the other set was with the time periods in years and days. In that arrangement the scribes had included the time periods to tell us that those incredible ages of the patriarchs were in fact also time periods themselves.

The final age of Enoch was the signpost for all to see with that high visibility number of 365, which immediately suggested the number of days in a solar year. Then there was the three ages with Adam at 130 years, 800 years and 930 years. Those were not ages but long term time periods of a solar calendar. We are fully acquainted with adding a leap day every four years to keep our solar calendar synchronised with the solar year. But every 130 years a leap day has to be omitted because the calendar will have accrued an extra day. It indicated that the first age of Adam related to solar time. The observations continued where the multiplication of 130 by 800 at 104,000 was equal to 24 orbits of Jupiter. This indicated that the numbers also represented days as well as years. Therefore, the very first ages with Adam were signposting that the real identity of the numbers was solar years and days.

There was also the position where the scribes had listed two of the final ages of Seth in sequence on the copper scroll and the numbers added up to 912 + 912 = 1,824. This was equal to five solar years to within two days. And there was padding with the number 2 to make up the correct total. Therefore, Seth was a template to show how the numbers that were paraded as bizarre ages in

years could readily be presented as five solar years. The numbers with the years of Jared at 162 and 800 years multiplied out to 129,600 and this was equal to five cycles of the zodiac. The number with the final age of Lamech at 777 was the yardstick in days of the unique solar calendar. These examples show that the biblical writers packaged a wealth of knowledge of time into numerical data and paraded the numbers as the unbelievable ages of men.

The extra proof to show that the copper scroll contained intelligent data were with those three examples with Pi and a circle together with Enoch's solar calendar and the solar year conversion formula involving the numbers between the Greek letters of ΔI and TP. A carefully arranged structure was also evident with those Greek letters where they acted as brackets to organise numbers in pairs and to form the checksum totals with the ages of the patriarchs.

There were an initial total of the top ten matches and they showed that particular numbers or couplets on the copper scroll were targeting the Old Testament. One of the matches revealed that the **600** talents with vessels of gold and silver from the scroll compared to **600** listings of the words **gold** and **silver** in the Old Testament. That was a miraculous match to encounter because the Hebrew Bible set of books would have undergone many phases of copying over the centuries with the possibility of acquiring errors in the process. There was also the translation to the English version with the KJV in 1611 and it could be expected that there may have also been errors in that process. But still there were those 600 listings of the words gold and silver in the KJV to match up with the number 600 referenced on the copper scroll. The 600 talents on the copper scroll had also a second function where it matched up with the only listing of 600 talents in the Bible. That listing was divine for it was the 600 talents of gold that was overlaid on the holy of holies house in Solomon's temple.

One of the matches targeted a roll in Babylon on which there was a reference to the treasures from Solomon's temple. Another match homed in on Ezra where the priests were weighing the gold and silver ornaments for the temple. The very last number on the scroll with 20 minas led to the last appearance of the number **20** in the Old Testament. This was with **20** cubits as the length of a flying scroll in the Book of Zechariah. The two measurements of 20 cubits and 10 cubits on the size of the flying scroll led to the same two measurements in the porch of Solomon's temple. The temple was the centre of attraction and it produced another match made in heaven. The total of the cubits given to build the temple in one description of the constriction process were 386.5 cubits and this total compared exactly with the 386.5 cubits that were listed on the copper scroll.

Those were the checksums and equations, which showed that the numbers on the copper scroll had been meticulously arranged to convey intelligent information. In turn, the various matches with a large number or pairs of numbers had targeted their counterparts in the Old Testament and identified the good book as the duplicate inventory. There were 64 treasure sites listed on the copper scroll but there was one further site and that was with the duplicate inventory of the Old Testament. The Old Testament made it a total of 65 sites and this was another accolade for Enoch because it was the same number as his first age. The prize insertion on the copper scroll however was the indices and formulas of the unique 777 day biblical calendar.

The mystery of the copper scroll is now resolved but this may disappoint those who longed to hear someday that the treasures had been found. The biggest disappointment however was where not one person in the various biblical schools, churches and synagogues throughout the world who studied the copper scroll had recognised that the Old Testament was the duplicate inventory. Neither did they recognise the indices of Enoch's calendar or the possible equations with pi and a circle. The ancient scribes had served up an enigma with the lists of treasures and it was a challenge to future members of the biblical related establishments. What does it say for the existing system of biblical qualifications when everyone failed the test, which was posed by those bygone scribes? It shows that biblical system of scholarship together with the preaching's by the various churches had a huge void in their curriculums.

The written text of scripture is held by many to be the divine word of God and above reproach. Unfortunately, the same was not true for the numbers in the Bible and so the God of the ancient Hebrew's was inadvertently placed in the position of been treated as numerically illiterate. It meant that a huge portion of the Bible was glossed over because it was professionally risky for academics to get involved with what appeared to be hosts of ridiculed inflated numbers. Thus,

centuries of sermons and lectures about the keys to the kingdom of heaven were no more than hollow homilies because the algorithms to illuminate the gateways to that celestial lighthouse never featured.

Why had nobody over the centuries in biblical schools found that the dimensions of the tabernacle had the same numerical values as the orbits of the planets? The tabernacle construction involved sensible numbers and thereafter, it just required simple arithmetic and logic to work out the size of the tent. There were also those burnt offerings whose numbers were the indices of that unique 777 day calendar. Those numbers were hidden in plain sight where they stood like zombies on parade on the landscape of scripture. It must rate as the most daring bare-faced form of encryption ever devised, yet it escaped the prying eyes of the biblical fraternity for long over two thousand years.

Biblical scholarship is built on large bibliographies in order to justify and advance the validity of an opinion. But many of those references that were quoted from the works of previous academics were themselves suspect, because the writers were operating in a vacuum. They were oblivious to the elephant in the room with the archives of cosmic knowledge in the Bible. The Bible focused on a heavenly dominion, which was invisible to mere mortals. It was ironic therefore how the facts and figures of the heavens in the Bible were also invisible to the devoted fold. The copper scroll has exposed a glaring void and now it has the potential to transform the biblical curriculum but only when astronomy becomes part of the main stream of academic study.

The sacred calendar was the big picture that formed on the copper scroll and how it could be detected deserves attention. I had the advantage of having already deciphered this secret calendar system in the Bible so I readily recognised its indices. But the investigators who did not know about the unique calendar or its indices would have been unaware of what the data meant. I therefore felt it necessary to approach the layout of those calendar indices on the copper scroll from the view point of the encoders. Because the preservation of the calendar was seemingly the primary function of the encoders, they planned the layout so that an investigator in the future would be able to decipher it and rebuild the template of the structure. So let us build the template from the clues and prompts the encoders left for investigators to follow.

The first clue was with the number 65 and it was singled out on its own between two sets of Greek letters. That number identified with the first age of Enoch. It would have acted as a stimulant especially when the investigator studied the numerical details on column nine of the scroll. Three of those numbers together at one location were meant to strike a chord with Enoch's solar calendar. It would be expected that when a biblical investigator browsed over the three numbers with 13 cubits, 7 talents and 4 coins, their similarity with Enoch's calendar would have registered. Curiosity alone might have caused the investigator to multiply out the three numbers and get the number 364.

That introduced multiplications with the cubit and the treasure numbers. Likewise, the investigator would have recognised those three numbers to make a circle. They would have multiplied 3, 60 and 2 in column seven of the scroll to get 360, which equated to the number of degrees in a circle and also the number of minutes in an hour. It can be deducted that the investigator was '*set up*' to do the mental arithmetic by the encoders and the temptation to multiply with the indices of a circle and Enoch's calendar would get anybody thinking. Furthermore, there were five numbers in sequence to form Pi and a circle and three numbers in sequence to form Enoch's 364 day calendar. Those sequences and the informative results were sufficient evidence for the investigator to challenge the position of the copper scroll having been a real treasure map.

The three largest numbers on the scroll were 900, 900 and 609. The first two with two listings of 900 had no accompanying cubits and therefore no multiplications were involved. But the number 609 was accompanied by 9 cubits and so the position to multiply the two numbers was on the cards. One could also see that the number 609 was special because it was the summations of many pieces of gold and silver treasures. Having already multiplied out two sets of numbers to get 360 and 364, it would be expected that the investigator would also multiply 609 by 9. But this equation was devised in biblical times and so the investigator would have been expected to add 609 nine times. Having got to six times 609 the number 3,654 would have shown up. That number was obviously expected to have provoked a reaction similar to hitting the '*Like*' button on Facebook. The

investigator would have followed through and viewed the personal profile of 609 and 9 together to get the bigger picture. They would have found that the multiplied total of 609 and 9 came to 5,481 and the total converted to 15 solar years with just two days of an overlap.

The cat had its head out of the bag at this stage and a detailed inspection would have taken place. It would have been obvious that 609 and 9 were two out of seven numbers between the Greek letters of **ΔI** and **TP**. It was also possible that the function of the north, south, east and west coordinates would have dawned on the investigator and how they encircled the six numbers of {(4, 22) (9, 609) (16 and 40)}. The obvious next step was to multiply out the three sets of numbers and add their totals and it would have led to the total of 6,209 and its converted value of precisely 17 solar years. It meant that the two pairs of numbers that encircled the numbers 609 and 9 had added up to two solar years. The cat would have been fully out of the bag and the investigator would have realised that the copper scroll was a coded encryption document.

Those six numbers with the solar year conversion formula were all within two sets of Greek letters and there was still one number with them whose role had not yet been identified. But it was enough to satisfy the investigator that the Greek letters served a meaningful purpose. It would have been natural from there for the investigator to add up the numbers between the various sets of Greek letters to see if any recognisable result would emerge. However, because there was one number missing just before the last set of Greek letters, it undermined the position of producing a recognisable result. Because Enoch's first age with the number 65 was singled out between two sets of Greek letters, awareness of the ages of the first patriarchs would have been raised. And the researcher would have spotted that if the missing number was 32 then the numbers between **HN** and **ΣK** would have added up to the final age of Enoch's son Methuselah at 969 years. The same position would have applied with the addition of the numbers of treasures between **ΔI** and **ΣK** where the numbers 32 would have brought the total to the final age of Methuselah's son Lamech at 777 years. The doorway into the checksum architecture was now open and soon many more of the ages of the patriarchs would be revealed.

As the checksum formations proceeded, one such sequence would have been revealed when counting back from the Greek letters **ΣK** up towards column one on the scroll. It was again with the number 777 and its starting point was right at the heart of that solar year conversion formula with the number 609. It meant that there were two sequences of the number 777 and both involved the numbers in the solar year conversion formula. Therefore, the number 777 was in the driving seat and it was embracing the 6,209 days of 17 years. It was a small step from there for the investigator to divide 6,209 by 777 and find out that there were eight times 777 days with an overlap of just 7 days in that period. The investigator would have noticed that the only remaining number between the Greek letters of **ΔI** and **TP** was six and sighed thinking it was a pity it was not the number seven to make up the overlap. Perhaps the sleuth would have shrugged and though that, like God on the seventh day, it was time to take a rest.

What had been revealed was a parallel method to measure out the days in 17 years. In an era when the wider community adhered to the vagaries of lunar time, this numbering system with 777 days would have been invaluable in synchronising time with solar time. All that was required was to start and continue the count until eight times 777 days was in sight on a system using abacuses. The method would have had a marker to highlight the seventh day before the end of the last cycle of 777 days thus indicating the end of a 17 year period. Why the biblical writers did not divulge both the solar calendar and the 777 day method for measuring time is unknown but the data may have been perceived to be divine and therefore it could not be shared with the uninitiated.

In forming the checksums, the researcher would have spotted that the total of the numbers between the Greek letters of **TP** and **ΣK** added up to 100 when the number 32 was applied for the missing number. It would have appeared obvious that the numbers to form 100 was also part of the sequence with the total of 777 and both originated where the converted period of 17 years had been revealed. Therefore, the three numbers on the drawing board were 17 years, 100 and 777. Because there were two appearances of the number 777 and both included the numbers of the conversion formula, it elevated the number 777 in prestige. The numbers 17 and 100 were also prestigious because they were the very first two numbers of treasures on the copper scroll.

Just three numbers of 17, 100 and 777 and their various combinations to play around with. From the track record the investigator would have added 17 to 100 to get 117. The number 117 would have meant nothing but the subsequent calculations would have produced rewarding results. The investigator would have found that 55 periods of 777 days ran in parallel with the period of 117 years with just under 2 days of an overlap. They would have also found that there were 47 periods of 777 days in 100 solar years with just five leap days to be added on. A purpose of those clusters of sevens in the Bible had emerged and it was with the measurement of time in intervals of 777 days.

The next part of the decoding the indices of the 777 day calendar was through a little window between the checksums with Noah's final age of 950 and Jared's final age of 962 as highlighted in blue in Illustration 3B. Just like it happened with me, the investigator would have become aware that the indices with the ages of Enoch and his calendar numbers had set new brackets for the checksums in place of the Greek letters. It would also have been noticeable that the grand sequence with the checksums of Methuselah, Lamech, Noah, Jared and again Lamech was broken where the numbers at site or row forty eight and forty nine were not included. From those numbers in those two rows and the treasures on row forty seven, the final age of Enoch and also his 364 day calendar would have emerged. It would have stimulated the encounter with the previous conversion formula, which resulted with the period of 17 years. There to compliment that flashback was the number 17 as treasures on its own at the very next site on row fifty. This called for some more calculations.

The numbers at site or row forty eight were 2 cubits, 300 talents and 20 vessels and these multiplied out to 12,000. The numbers at site or row forty nine were 12 cubits and 80 talents and they multiplied out to 960. The two totals added up to 12,960 and this number may not have been immediately recognisable as six constellations of the zodiac. The Zodiac is associated with astrology but to the ancients it meant a whole lot more. The newly revealed presentation of the number 12,960 was in two phases with the two totals of 12,000 and 960. This was where the investigator would have to know about Zoroastrianism and the time of the long dominion of 12,000 years because it was inherent in the numerical presentation.

Whitrow introduced a critical religious aspect of the Zodiac where he outlined the beliefs of the heretical form of Zoroastrianism on '*The Time of the Long Dominion*' as follows:

> "*A distinction was made between Zurvan akarna (infinite time) and 'Time of the Long Dominion' (finite time), the later lasting 12,000 years (the number twelve being associated with the twelve signs of the Zodiac) is the period of struggle between good and evil. In fact the whole raison d'etre of finite time appears to have been to bring about that conflict of good and evil which leads to the ultimate triumph of the good.*"[52]

The finite time period was 12,000 years but the author also referred to the figure twelve being associated with the twelve signs of the Zodiac.

Finite time is the way we measure history in centuries of 100 years. That is where the investigator's mind would reflect back to the earlier portrayal of 100 between the two sets of Greek letters and also its listing as the second number of treasures on the scroll. The calculation had shown that 47 periods of 777 days were equal to 100 years with just five leap days to be added on. This would project out to 52 leap days (allow for fractions) to be added for 1,000 years when using the 777 days method to measure time. The calculations would continue until the period of 12,000 years was projected out into the future. Its leap days to be added on would be a fraction over 626 days.

That was the period of 12,000 years catered for but there was still the period of 960 years to be calculated. Its leap days to be added on would be a fraction over 50 days. The total of the leap days in 12,960 years would therefore be 677 days. It was then the penny would have dropped because the total of the numbers between the Greek letters of **ΔI** and **TP** was the number 677. The unknown purpose of the number 677 was now out in the open and the template of the 777 day method for projecting out time into the future was forming. There was still the purpose of the total of 857 between the Greek letters of **OE** and **ΣK** to be resolved. Perhaps the investigator would have needed to consult an astronomer who hopefully would have advised to apply the calculation using the star year. The star year is just twenty minutes ten seconds longer than the solar year. The

calculations would have shown that the leap days for 12,000 star years plus 960 star years would have added up to 857 days.

The remainder of the 777 day calendar method for measuring finite time and infinite time would quickly fall into place as was demonstrated in Chapter 3 of this book. The original purpose of the sacred calendar appeared to be with the religious philosophy which lay behind finite time with the Zoroastrian period of the long dominion of 12,000 years. As outlined by Whitrow above, the raison d'etre of finite time verses infinite time was to go through the stages of conflict between good and evil, which would lead to the ultimate triumph of the good. To keep on the straight path, the 777 day method to measure the orbital time of the zodiac using the basic units of finite time was the theoretical formula. Its leap days would have been added on to synchronize the calendar precisely with solar and star time.

The numbers on the copper scroll were the alphabet of a coded message from the prophets in antiquity. The letters formed into a vocabulary when they amplified those locations in the Old Testament, which were highlighted by the scroll. At those locations were data banks of numbers which had always been glossed over or dismissed as a mirage of suspect listings. At last, the exclusive knowledge of the biblical prophets is now on display in those windows with the calendar of the gods. The evidence suggests that the prophets adapted the sacred calendar to immortalise the predicted Messiah in the eternal ether of time. Everything was prepared with systematic brilliance by the visionaries at least six centuries before Jesus. A sacred timeline was laid down and it was cast back to the era of the forefather Abraham. It would stretch down through Isaac and Jacob to extend through every generation of the Israelites until its completion with the predicted Messiah.[53] This would be at the time when Jupiter and Saturn would appear close together as a bright star over Bethlehem.

The indices were on the copper scroll to identify this elusive star but they were only detected by me at the final phase of this investigation. This spectacle with Jupiter and Saturn is believed to have been a triple conjunction and it is a celestial phenomenon, which occurs in the constellation of Pieces every **794.4** years.[54] It can now be shown that the scribes had factored in the triple conjunction onto the indices of the scroll with 27 orbits of Saturn at **795.5** years and 67 orbits of Jupiter at **794.5** years as is shown below.

The Star of Bethlehem formed when Saturn and Jupiter came close together after 795 Years

The citation by Mosley outlined that the occurrence with Saturn and Jupiter coming together three times was a rare occurrence where it only happened ever 794.4 years in the constellation of Pieces. Its display on the copper scroll was also very rare because the separate orbits of Saturn and Jupiter

involved the only two numbers with fractions on the scroll and these were **8.5** cubits and **23.5** talents. Both those multiple orbits with Saturn and Jupiter separately needed fractions, in order to display the best possible level of accuracy of days over that lengthy period of 795 years. It was also remarkable where both alignments with the numbers on the scroll to represent the multiple orbits of Saturn and Jupiter began and ended together just as the two planets would have done at the beginning and end of that 795 year cycle. The description of where those two numbers **8.5** and **23.5** were listed on the scroll stated that the treasures were in a vault or cave facing east. It was strange therefore that the stable where Jesus was born was held by some sources to have been in a cave and of course, the Magi followed a star in the east.
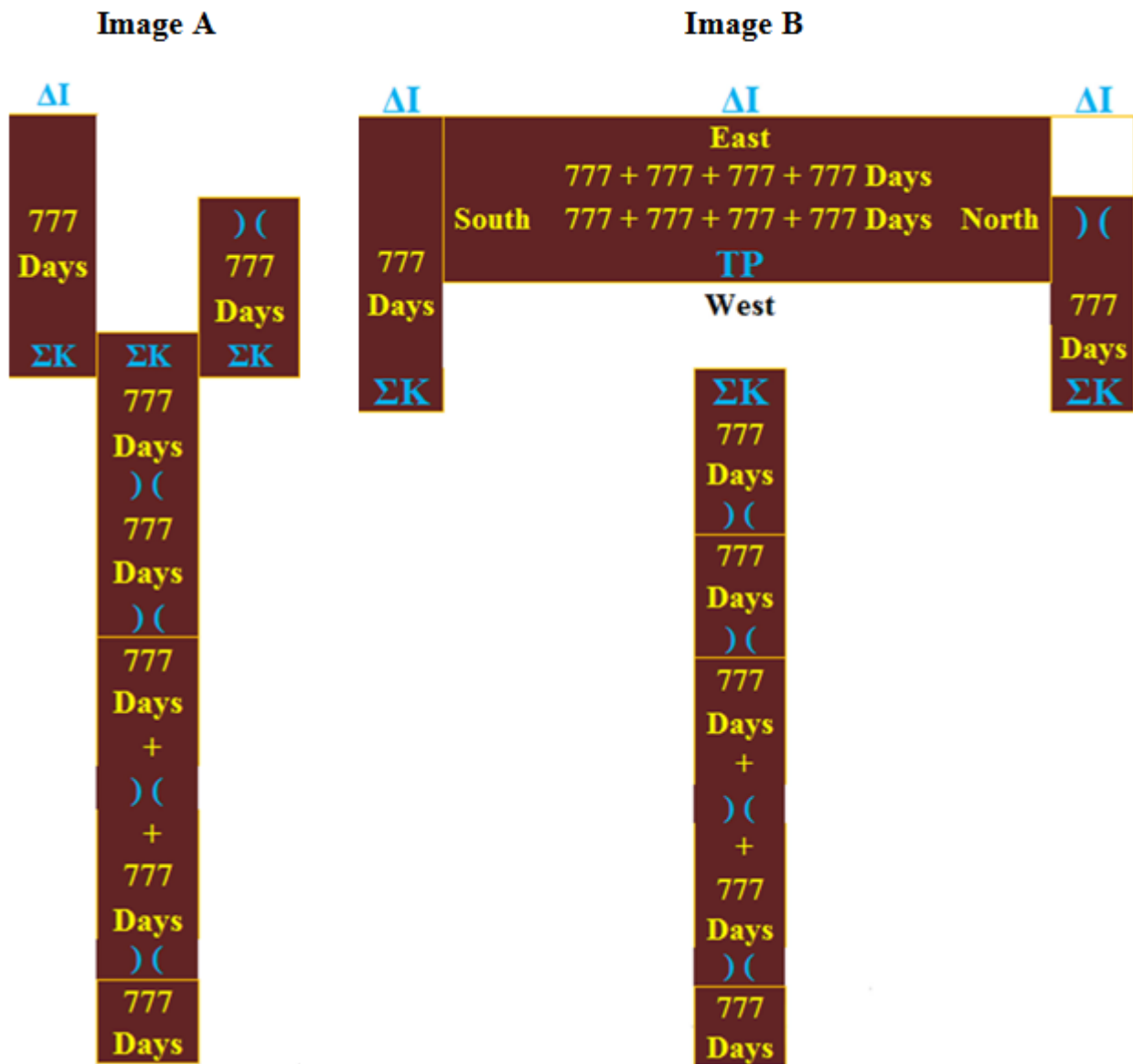
This intervention with the Star of Bethlehem was a late arrival in the investigation but it ushered in the Messiah and so the story about him can continue. He would preach of love and justice and such was the power and appeal of his teachings, that his philosophy would launch the greatest story ever told. Why he had to be arrested, tried and tortured is inexplicable but the evidence suggests that it had been preordained. His horrendous death would occur on a cross on the eve of the Jewish Passover. The prophets had somehow foreseen this eventuality because they had configured the image of a solar cross on the orbital time of the seven planets, which cannot be seen by mortals. It placed a mystical aura over the crucifixion because those seven 'invisible' celestial bodies were in the realms of the spirit world. At the last breadth of Jesus, the veil of the tabernacle was rent in two. The copper scroll was instrumental in revealing how the designers of the tabernacle had configured the structure with the orbits of the visible planets as its dimensions. This gave the tabernacle the ambiance of a metaphysical heaven on earth dominion and as such, it was a suitable medium to explain the mystical concept of the resurrection.

This was part of the remarkable secret, which was programmed into the memory bank of numbers on the copper scroll. It was even more remarkable how those indices had opened up windows into archives in the Old Testament, which had escaped detection for thousands of years. There was a sense of the paranormal with how the numbers on the scroll were magnificently arranged to construct all the ages and time periods together with those pertinent mathematical equations. It is quite possible that there are other configurations yet to be identified on the copper scroll.

I have reconstructed the matrix of names and time periods with the list of Adam's generations on the top of Illustration 3A and 3B followed by Noah's descendant in the middle and then the various time periods at the bottom. It is conceivable that the biblical wizards had constructed a very different layout with their versions of the rectangular boxes of ages and time periods.

Graven images were forbidden in the Bible. However, my research had shown that the scribes had left the numerical coordinates to draw up many illustrations in scripture such as with the tabernacle. It therefore would appear that they had taunted the people about forbidden fruit knowing that one day someone would put two and two together and detect the hidden drawings. I had the gut feeling that the same position would materialise with the copper scroll. It meant identifying how the various modules with the ages and time periods should be assembled together in particular positions in order to try and build a big picture on the drawing board.

The indices and modules that were outlined in Chapter 3 will now be utilised to form the big picture on the copper scroll. The modules that stood out were with seven displays of the number 777 to represent 777 days for they formed like a grand sequence from <u>row ten</u> to <u>row sixty three</u> on the copper scroll. It was like a spine running along the scroll and it had to be the centre piece of any image that might be formed. I inserted five of the 777 day periods on the drawing board of the scroll. There was an overlap on <u>row sixteen</u> where two of the 777 modules ended and another one began as is shown in image A.

Image A

ΔI		
777 Days		**) (**
		777 Days
ΣK	**ΣK**	**ΣK**
	777 Days	
	) (	
	777 Days	
	) (	
	777 Days	
	+	
	) (	
	+	
	777 Days	
	) (	
	777 Days	

Image B

ΔI	ΔI	ΔI	ΔI
	East 777 + 777 + 777 + 777 **Days**		**) (**
South	777 + 777 + 777 + 777 **Days**	**North**	
777 Days	**TP**		**777 Days**
	West		
ΣK	**ΣK**		**ΣK**
	777 Days		
	) (		
	777 Days		
	) (		
	777 Days		
	+		
	) (		
	+		
	777 Days		
	) (		
	777 Days		

On reading the instructions on the scroll it specifically indicated that the treasures were spread out in four corners in the location where the two 777 modules were located. The corners were identified by the terms of the east, west, north and south coordinates. Those four coordinates were often taken to symbolise a solar cross. The notion of a cross type structure was possibly on the cards.

The spreading out of the treasures into four corners occurred from the Greek letters of **ΔI** and went down to **TP**. In between the Greek letters of **ΔI** and **TP** were the principal indices with 609 by 9 etc., which had proven to form the algorithms of the Reed-777 day calendar. The total of the multiplications and addition in that module converted to eight times 777 days. To place those eight periods of 777 days on the drawing board it meant forming two arms to extend out on either side at that place on the copper scroll. I divided the eight periods of 777 days into two groups with 777 + 777 + 777 + 777 days each to make the image more symmetrical and inserted them into the two arms. That pushed the two existing 777 day modules out to the north and south corners. The picture that had formed so far is shown in Image B.

I got the idea to list the two groups with the plus sign to form the arms because the same arrangements had applied on row sixteen and row twenty three of the copper scroll. In those two rows or sites, the numbers were accompanied by the + sign and those two sets of numbers were also the beginning and the end of a sequence whose total was 777. With those modules now inserted in the arms, there was a partial space between the Greek letters of **TP** and **ΣK**. The numbers in the complete module between **TP** and **ΣK** added up to a total of 100, which equated to the 100 year period of the Reed calendar. It was not possible to insert the module because the position on row

<u>sixteen</u> was already occupied by the period of 777 days that extended down the stem. The problem was soon resolved where the instruction at that position on the scroll stated: "*its entrance is under the western corner*" and also "*under the defilement.*" Because it specifically described the position of going under, I took it as an indication that the module of 100 years was to pass under the stem at that location. Therefore, I inserted the period of 100 years on the image.

      The shape of a cross was forming for we now had built the bottom stem with five periods of 777 days together with a visible part of the period of 100 years. The eight periods of 777 days formed the two arms of the cross. After that, it was logical to place those two remaining periods of 777 days out on the northern and southern corner respectively in accordance with the indications given on the scroll. That just left four modules two of which were 117 years and 217 years and they completed the top part of the stem. The other two modules with the periods of 1,000 and 3,000 years were also at the top of the stem alongside the period of 117 years. Because I had inserted the eight 777 day periods from the equation between $\mathbf{\Delta I}$ and **TP**, it followed that I should also insert the period of 12,960 years on the cross because it also was derived from an equation. However, when I inserted that module it made that section of the image look unbalanced. But there was also the period of 365 days at that same location and it therefore seemed pre-arranged that this module was also to be inserted. Inserting that module made the image look symmetrical.

      The magic of assembling the modules together had one final move. There was a total of fifteen of the 777 day modules and they all added up to almost 32 years. There was also the period of 365 days to complete the total of the number of days in the modules that built the cross. This made it a total of 12,020 days, which was 32 days short of 33 years. The period of 33 years struck a chord for it was reckoned to be the age of Jesus when he died on the cross. But how could the scribes of the copper scroll have known about the age of Jesus when the scroll possibly originated centuries before the crucifixion?

      Because the scribes had inserted the final ages of all of the first patriarchs on the copper scroll, I wondered if they somehow had the visionary abilities to insert the final age of Jesus on the cross. If they had then there was only one place to fit a module with 33 years and that was with the northern arm of the cross. There was an imbalance with that northern arm as you can see in Image B and the 33 year module might resolve that imperfection. There was also an imperfection with the total of the days for it was 32 days short of 33 years.

      I was anxious to see if there was any indication to confirm that the module with almost 33 years was intended to be inserted on the northern arm to make it symmetrical. Therefore, I rechecked the numbers in that space and they were, 6, 4 and 22, which was a total of 32. It was an astonishing outcome because the number 32 was required and 32 was in the right position on the northern arm of the cross. In one fell swoop, it would resolve the two separate imperfections by making it precisely 33 years and creating the final module. Therefore, I inserted the period of 33 years onto the northern arm of the cross and the image was now symmetrical and complete.

      The big picture on the copper scroll had fully materialised and the shape of the cross is shown in Illustration 4.

Illustration 4: The Big Picture – The Layout of the Reed Periods on the Copper Scroll

		KEN	117	KEN		
		1,000 Years	Years	3,000 Years		
			XAΓ			
			217 Years			
ΔI			ΔI			ΔI
		East	777 + 777 + 777 + 777 Days		33 Years
	South	777 + 777 + 777 + 777 Days	North	) (
777 Days		TP		777 Days
		West 100 Years		
ΣK		ΣK		ΣK

777 + 777 + 777 + 777 Days
777 + 777 + 777 + 777 Days

TP
West
100 Years
ΣK
777 Days

) (
777 Days

) (
777 Days
+

12,960 Years	) (	365 Days

+
777 Days
) (
777 Days

TM

As you have seen, the image with a cross did not form by simply manoeuvring the time modules into convenient places because all of them were in fixed positions on the scroll with respect to the rows that formed the stem. For instance, five of the 777 day modules that formed the bottom stem of the cross were all the way up to <u>row sixteen.</u> That was where the overlap with the other two 777 modules occurred. The instruction on the scroll was to go to the north and southern corners so it appeared that those two modules were to extend out in those directions. As was already outlined, the arms of the cross were then formed with two groups from the eight periods of 777 days. It meant placing those two 777 day modules out at the end of the north and south arms. The modules with the four periods of 117, 217, 1,000 and 3,000 years were placed in the exact positions that they occupied on the scroll. In like manner, the two modules with the periods of 12,960 years and 365 days were also placed in the exact positions that they occupied on the scroll. The final module with the total of

all of the days on the cross, which added up to almost 33 years fitted naturally into the only place left on the cross and made the image look symmetrical and complete.

The display of the Reed-777 Day calendar structure in the shape of a cross was thus the big picture on the copper scroll. The sets of Greek letters together with the brackets from Enoch's indices and other brackets that were outlined earlier can now be seen as structured pivotal points to draw up or enhance the picture of a cross. It is one of the simplest forms of drawing a picture where the child joins 'dot to dot' to create the intended image.

When the writing is on the wall it is necessary to stop for a moment and read between the lines to see if there is a message lurking behind the surface. The cross had been formed with the east at the head and the west at the foot while the north and south formed the two arms. This formation is alien to how we present the four coordinates of the hemisphere for today it is with north, south, east and west. However, that was the way the four coordinates were viewed in Biblical times. It was also the way that the four coordinates of east, west, north and south were listed on the scroll. The east was significant with the biblical narrative be it eastwards with the Garden of Eden or the entrance to the tabernacle facing east towards the rising of the sun. It suggested that the image that the scribes had configured on the copper scroll was a solar cross with the rising of the sun as its halo.

A module with the total of the days that were in the matrix to build the image at 33 years was inserted on the northern arm of the cross. This period identified with Jesus because it is reckoned that he was 33 years old when he died on the cross. There was however a very unique factor about the period of 33 years where it brought about a very close relationship between solar and star time. Measuring a year by reference to a bright star is 20 minutes 10 seconds longer that measuring a year by reference to a fixed point on earth. In comparison 33 solar years is 12,052.98 days and this is 20 minutes and 10 seconds less than 12,053 complete days. If the scribes had intended to indicate this cosmic feature then it would have been essential for them to factor in one extra day to reach 33 star years to the precise day. But there was no extra one at that location on the scroll to cater for the one extra day. However, Lefkovits in his commentary on the wording on the scroll relative to 'below the city wall on the east' referred to the custom then in vogue in Jerusalem. He stated that the produce of the fourth year vineyard was brought to Jerusalem if it was within one day journey in any direction be it southwards, northwards, westwards or eastwards. (Lefkovits p 131) It appears that the scribes had factored in the extra one day by drawing attention to the custom that prevailed in their time in Jerusalem. There was a possible symbolic message with the period of 33 star years because it may have indicated time in the heavens where Jesus would ascend to.

The period of 12,960 years had been placed by the scribes on <u>rows forty eight</u> and <u>forty nine</u> of the copper scroll and that was significant. It was in that position where the feet of a crucified person would have featured on the cross. There may have been a particular reason for this layout and it had to do with the period of 12,960 years itself. The zodiac is split into two halves of six constellations each making a total of 12,960 years for each half. This split occurs because of a wobble in the earth's rotation, which makes the constellations appear to descend on the horizon year by year. They reach the lowest point after a complete period of 12,960 years. Then the constellations begin to resurrect and rise again on the horizon up through the heavens and this cycle takes another period of 12,960 years to complete. I have read that this phenomenon with the upward journey of the constellations through the heavens is seen by astrologers to symbolise the concept of the resurrection. Therefore, there was a major symbolic significance for the scribes to place the indices to achieve half the cycle of the zodiac of 12,960 years at the lowest point where the feet of the crucified person would be.

We know from the prophecies that the crucifixion was referred to in the predictions of a Messiah where in the Book of Psalms it stated "*they have pierced my hands and my feet.*" (Psalms 22:16) In this regard, it was uncanny where particular brackets with the Greek letters and Enoch's indices were placed where the hands and feet of a crucified person would have been nailed to the cross. There was also the position where the insertion where half the cycle of the zodiac was where the feet of a crucified person would have been nailed and this brought a new dimension to the prophecies. It may be the first technical evidence to confirm that that the resurrection was also a part of those predictions by the prophets.

The outcome of the analysis has shown that the facts and figures with the sacred calendar were the invaluable treasures. Those indices and algorithms together with the image of the cross were the mind map of the copper scroll and they give us an insight into the magnificent cognitive abilities of the biblical writers. How they programmed in that image of a cross on the scroll was a magnificent feat in engineering design. Who were those gifted architects and where and when did they create this numerical jigsaw masterpiece? Surely there was a simpler way to preserve the sacred knowledge rather than create a cryptic numerical enigma? It was like as if the writers had created the numerical matrix to communicate in a logic that would prevail across the barriers of language, time and space.

Appendix 1

The COS Formula

There were several cases where there was second listing of numbers of treasures at the sites on the copper scroll. I noticed that two of them with **5** talents in column twelve and **20** vessels in column ten were linked together with references to the words <u>black stone</u> and <u>western</u>. When I entered that couplet of **5** and **20** into the search engine it brought me to chapter three of the Book of Numbers where Moses was counting the Levites. In the count there was another major blunder. The Levites were broken up into three groups when they were counted in the first census with the descendants of Levi's three sons Gershom, Kohath and Merari. The number of descendants a month old or more for each son was 7,500, 8,600 and 6,200 and the total was given as 22,000. It must rate as the biggest numerical mistake in the Old Testament for the sum of those three numbers actually came to a total of 22,300. The logic in the forthcoming computations is on a higher plane because the various numerical elements were sanctified with strategic information that enabled a dialogue to develop, whose beauty has never been observed before by the public.

Moses had conducted the count of the Levites and he was then told by the Lord to count all the other first born Israelite males a month old or more. He did what he was told and the total came to 22,273. This figure was 273 more males than the total quoted for the Levites at 22,000. Moses was then told to redeem these 273 first born Israelites who exceeded the number of the Levites by collecting five shekels for each one. The total of 273 by 5 came to 1,365 shekels. These figures may seem to be just ordinary numbers but instead they were loaded with time period constants. To understand the body language of the biblical authors it is necessary to look at information that is provided and deduct if there was any related element that may be noticeable only by their absence.

There are only three natural time periods, which are the solar day, lunar month and the solar year, which is 365.242 days long. (A week and a calendar month are devised periods) Two of those natural time periods were evident with the Levite census. One month was quoted as the requirement to be counted in the census and it was also the practical equivalent of the menstrual cycle. Following in its footsteps was the nine months pregnancy period of 273 days. This was where the number of the Israelites who exceeded the Levites was 273. That number was also the equivalent of nine solar months to the very day. Therefore, the lunar month and the solar day or days were quite evident in the biological clockworks but where was the third natural period of the 365 day year?

This third time period was not hard to detect especially where the difference between the erroneous total of 22,000 for the Lords favoured Levites and the correct total of 22,300 was 300. This figure pointed like a signpost to the Lord's most favoured person Enoch whose second age was 300 years. On the copper scroll was the number 65 and also 300 so Enoch was getting it from both scripts because his first age was given as 65 years. Just like the third natural time period, all that was missing was Enoch's final age and of course it was the number 365 albeit as years. The circuitry linking the numbers was gradually been exposed even if the ancient logic was strange to comprehend.

Another of those tell-tale omission signs was evident where the arithmetic terms of addition, subtraction and multiplication had featured in the chapter with the computations to achieve the 22,000, 273 and 1,365. But missing was the divisional factor. Therefore, the two absentees were the natural time related number of 365 and an equation to be conducted by division. Dividing a number by 365 normally implies that we are converting days to years and the clues so far suggested that this was the intended goal.

The likely candidate for this conversion was the erroneous number of 22,000. Without further ado the number 22,000 was tested to see if it really was representing days and when it was divided by 365 the result was **60.273.** As decimals the fractional element compared exactly with the 273 first born Israelites who were to be redeemed. To redeem the 273 required a donation of five shekels each and if applied to the number 60.273 the outcome would be 301.365. The result

practically made up for the deficit of 300 with the real total of the Levites. Indeed, without the fractional part it would be an exact match.

But the fractional part had its own profile where the high visibility solar related digits of 0**.**365 were now evident. However, before proceeding any further with this analysis there were some home truths about the arithmetic to be confronted. The ancients did not have decimals so they would have had to have used fractions to produce the same result.

The authors left another sign where the text was at pains to stress that the shekel weighed 20 gerahs. It was if though the scribes wanted to confirm something important and in the exercise so far, what needed to be verified was that the conversion of days to years was intentional. The five shekels with its 20 gerahs multiplied out to **100**. This number of **100** was the validation watermark because the **60.273** years was in fact **60** years, **100** days. Therefore, the 100 as in gerahs matched up exactly with the **100** as in days thus supporting the validity of the conversion with its outcome of **60** years **100** days. This was the Old Testaments version of the COS formula.

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6. Modern mathematics employs a base ten positional system of arithmetic with the inbuilt zero and fractions of up to one, two and three places of decimal etc. The ancients were not reckoned to have been so mathematically sophisticated and even the Greeks did not have the invisible zero. It is believed that the ancient Sumerians had a zero in their maths while the Egyptians did count in tens and had developed a system of fractions. The Babylonians employed base-sixty mathematics, which is very evident in the 24 hour clock I.e. 60 seconds, 60 minutes.

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28. The original numbers would have been presented in Hebrew letters and not in the numerals of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, which we use today for they were Arabic in origin and were only developed long after the Bible was written.

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33. Book of Exodus Chapter 38:24-29

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34. Reference Michael Hearns, The Mystery of the Tabernacle 2015, www.sevenbiblewonders.com

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35. Book of Isaiah Chapter 34:4.

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36. Book of Isaiah Chapter 38:10.

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37. Second Book of Chronicles Chapter 29:32.

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38. Second Book of Kings Chapter 21:1 and 21:19.

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39. Book of Jeremiah Chapter 25:3.

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40. Second Book of Chronicles Chapter 29:2.1

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41. Book of Ezra Chapter 6:17

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42. Book of Nehemiah Chapter 3:13 and Chapter 6:15

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43. First Book of Chronicles Chapter 29:21

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44. Book of Judges Chapter 16:27-29.

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45. Book of Joshua Chapter 6:14.

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46. Book of Ezra Chapter 8:24.

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47. Book of Ezra Chapter 8:27.

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48. Knowledge of the octaeteris can be traced back to Babylon around 500 BCE, which was the era when the Jews were in exile. The octaeteris was very special because it included 99 orbits of the moon together with thirteen orbits of Venus and also five cycles of a special extra orbit of Venus which is known as the Synodic cycle.

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49. Book of Jeremiah Chapter 25:3

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50. Book of Kings Chapter 7:23-27 of the International Standard Version.

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51. First Book of King Chapter 7:23.

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52. Reference Whitrow, *What is Time?* P 16

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53. Reference Michael Hearns, *The Messiah Immortalised in Time* at
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